

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

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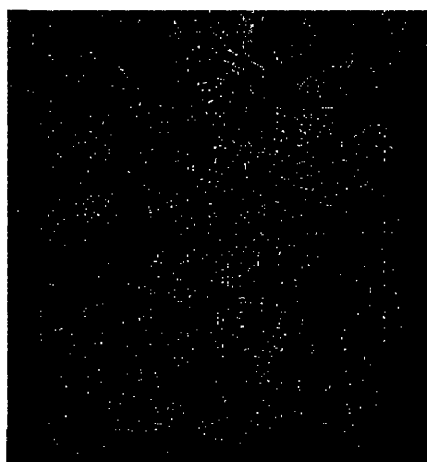
BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1915

—

BY THE
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.



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REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1916.

SECTION I

Introduction—Mr R B Hughes-Buller CIE, was in charge of the department up to the 2nd April 1916. I rejoined from leave on the 6th of April and took over charge from Mr F C Simpson, who had held charge in the interval. Mr Hughes Buller inspected the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, and the Military Police Battalion at Dacca. I inspected the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur, Chittagong, Tippera, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Khulna, River Police head-quarters at Nabiganj and the Constables Training School at Dacca and visited the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Saidpur and the Training School at Surdah. I was absent on inspection duty for 68 days and Mr Hughes-Buller for 31 days.

SECTION II

2 Military Police—Captain D I Macpherson was in command of the battalion throughout the year except for 14 days. (a) Strength and distribution— from the 16th to 29th September, when he was on Dacca Battalion privilege leave. During his absence the battalion was commanded by Captain E D Dallas Smith, Assistant Commandant. The other two Assistant Commandants were Messrs M J Willmott in charge of the Hooghly Company and J R Phillips in charge of the Buxa Company. The sanctioned strength of the battalion was short by 11 sepoy at the close of the year.

The discipline of the battalion is reported on the whole to have been very good but the services of two Indian officers whose conduct was unsatisfactory were dispensed with and a third was transferred to the civil police. A Camp of Exercise, at which 50 men attended was held at Jaydebpur during January, and good progress was made. Another Camp of Exercise, attended by 50 men, was carried out at Damampur for the Buxa detachment and proved very instructive. General E S May, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding the Presidency Brigade, inspected the battalion during the year and remarked that he "was very pleased with the appearance of the battalion on parade. The battalion is carefully drilled and good progress is being made. Owing to the many detachments the battalion has to find, it is difficult for it to reach a high standard of drill as a battalion, but considering the purpose for which it is intended the standard is sufficiently high. A simple tactical exercise involving the concentration of fire on a position and a subsequent attack was satisfactorily executed."

Four hundred and eighty-six non-commissioned officers and men in addition to 60 recruits were put through the musketry course, and of the former 68 qualified as marksmen 207 first class 142 second class and 69 third class. The number put through was more than double that of the preceding year. There were three Assistant Instructors and 15 passed signallers in the battalion at the close of the year. A classification test of signallers was conducted by the Inspector Army Signalling, in November and nine men were placed in the first class and six in the second. Two men resigned against three, and four were dismissed against seven in the previous year and five men were discharged against the same number. The daily average number of sick in hospital was 24.74 against 28.12 and twelve deaths occurred against six in 1915.

3 The services of Captain Macpherson and Captain Dallas Smith are being utilized as recruiting officers for the Bengali Regiment and the latter in addition to his other duties is performing the duties of the Cantonment Magistrate and Station Staff Officer, Dacca. The battalion afforded valuable assistance to the civil police in maintaining order in the Province and cheerfully undertook many extra duties at short notice. These duties comprised the provision of guards over Government Houses at Dacca and Darjeeling, the deputation of men in connection with the *Bakr Id* disturbances and the furnishing of guards at Jails. The battalion also assisted the civil authorities in maintaining order during the Janmastami festival and the *Muharram* at Dacca, the Union meeting in Jalpaiguri and on other occasions. A force of over one hundred officers and men were supplied as drafts for regiments at the front where they have maintained the reputation of the battalion. There were 28 boys, 15 girls and 53 recruits on the roll of the battalion school at the close of the year against 26 boys, 16 girls and 70 recruits in the previous year. The non-commissioned officers and men also attended the school. The general condition of the school is good. I desire to bring to the notice of Government the services of—

Captain D. I. Macpherson, I.A., Commandant, Captain E. D. Dallas Smith, Assistant Commandant, Mr M. J. Willmott, Assistant Commandant, and Mr J. R. Phillips, Assistant Commandant.

who are responsible for the state of efficiency in which the Corps has been maintained. I am specially indebted to Captain Macpherson who has afforded me much assistance in matters outside the scope of his ordinary duties, and I desire to bring to the notice of Government the assistance I have received in this respect both from Captain Macpherson and Captain Dallas Smith. The following Indian Officers have been specially commended by Captain Macpherson for good work—

Sardar Bahadur Subadar Major Gopal Chandra and Subadars Ganesh Bahadur and Daga Ram.

The project for the construction of permanent buildings for the accommodation of the 4th Company of the Dacca Military Police Battalion mentioned in last year's report has been administratively approved, and will be proceeded with as soon as funds are available.

SECTION III

4 **Civil Police** — There was no change in the permanent strength of the superior police cadre. Excluding the Criminal Investigation Department, the sanctioned strength of the subordinate police on the 31st December stood at 20,952 against 21,117 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the subdivision of the force employed on the East Indian Railway between this Presidency and the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the figures show a net decrease, the force was, as a matter of fact, increased by the addition of 4 inspectors, 9 sub-inspectors, 1 sergeant,

Changes in the sanctioned strength and its distribution and additional police entertained

19 head constables and 82 constables in connection with the introduction of various schemes. The unfavourable position occupied in Bengal in comparison with other Provinces in respect of the proportion of police to population has been discussed in the reports of previous years, but the necessity for increasing the force both in Eastern and Western Bengal is so urgent that I offer no excuse for referring to the subject again. I trust that the very reasonable proposals I have put forward for an increase of the ordinary reserve and for which provision has been made in the current year's budget will receive early sanction. The proportion of police to population as shown in the report for 1914 is in Bengal 1 to 2,090 and in the United Provinces 1 to 1,299, in the Punjab 1 to 953 and in Bombay 1 to 772. I have no doubt that the provision of mosquito nets will improve the health of the constables but not to such an extent as to render unnecessary any additions to the force. The details of the reallocation of the force of the districts in Western Bengal, except Darjeeling have now been examined and it is estimated that approximately an increase of 7 inspectors, 61 sub-inspectors, 3 sergeants, 225 head constables and 1,245 constables is necessary and my proposals will be submitted to Government in due course. The number of additional police entertained during the year is given in a footnote to statement 'D'. The temporary force entertained for the District Intelligence Staff of certain districts continued to be employed throughout the year as well as the temporary force sanctioned for station boats in Eastern Bengal and the temporary instructional staff sanctioned for the Police Training College and Constables' schools. Guards were supplied as usual to the different branches of the Bank of Bengal, to private individuals and to railways.

Inadequate lighting of the streets in town areas continues to form the subject of complaint by Superintendents. During the course of the year Government sanctioned the purchase of high-power lanterns for use at magazines and armories at the headquarters of districts as well as the purchase of 3,681 dark lanterns for the town police, but owing to scarcity of material the contractor has been able to supply only about one-fifth of the number ordered.

5 The mobilization scheme was carried out in every district and as usual the opportunity was taken to endeavour to effect an improvement in the drill of the unarmed force, but as mentioned in last year's report the period of training is too short to admit of any permanent improvement. Parades are very rarely held at mufassil stations as it is only on very rare occasions that a sufficient number of men are present to enable a parade to be held even if an officer is available to instruct them. If the number of instructors could be increased it would be possible to arrange for a course of training at stated intervals at out-stations. Under the existing system selected men are deputed for training as instructors to Infantry Regiments stationed in the vicinity of Calcutta and to the Dacca Military Police but for want of accommodation only a limited number can be trained. The solution of the difficulty probably lies in arranging a special class for the training of drill instructors at Surdah. The discipline of the force on the whole was satisfactory and no serious breach occurred other than in individual instances but as previously reported no real improvement can be expected until the power of the Superintendent to enforce discipline is increased. The existing Police Act is entirely inadequate for the purpose. A Superintendent ought to have sufficient power to deal adequately with a constable found asleep on guard duty, but the only remedy at present is to place the defaulter before the Magistrate when he usually escapes with a nominal penalty. The strictly limited power of a Superintendent to enforce discipline frequently results in the loss to the force of a trained constable as in the absence of any power to confine a defaulter, the only alternative is dismissal. One of the greatest needs of the moment is the passing into law of the proposed Police Bill, pending, I understand, with the Government of India. The district reports show that all the men available were put through the revised course of musketry introduced in December 1914 and good results were obtained generally. Towards the close of the year

Government sanctioned a scheme for the training of officers of the unarmed branch in revolver shooting

In my last report I referred to the inadequacy of the rates of pay of all ranks of the subordinate police, especially of the head-constables. The Police Commission did not recommend the direct recruitment of head constables, as they considered that vacancies should be filled by promoting constables. It was anticipated that this would offer a fair prospect of promotion to intelligent men and serve as an inducement to constables to qualify for promotion to the higher rank. This expectation has not, however, been realised and it has become increasingly difficult to fill vacancies occur in the grade of head constables, and I was, therefore, compelled, since the close of the year, to represent the position to Government and ask for sanction to recruit direct a certain percentage of head-constables. My proposal has been accepted but I very much doubt whether the pay offered will be sufficient to attract men sufficiently educated to take entire charge of the office at a police station. Next to the European sergeant the head constable is the worst paid officer in the force. In this province the rates of pay are Rs 17-8 rising to Rs 20 and 22-8 and in the neighbouring province of Bihar and Orissa, where living is considerably cheaper, Rs 20 to 22-8 and 25. The subject is under consideration and definite proposals will be submitted in due course.

6 The Headquarters force was strengthened in the districts of Dacca, Jalpuguri and the 24 Parganas. An armoured Head quarters force was also sanctioned for each of the 12 Western Bengal districts, including Darjeeling and a second armourer for Midnapore, Mymensingh Bakarganj, the 24 Parganas and River Police. The discipline of the force on the whole was good and no serious breach of discipline occurred except in individual cases. Detachments of the fixed reserve were employed outside their respective districts on several occasions, viz, on duties in connection with His Excellency the Governor's tours, the suppression of apprehended riots during the *Bakr-Id* and *Muharram* festivals and at important fairs.

The training of the men was carried out on the usual lines and athletics were encouraged as far as circumstances permitted. As usual owing to the paucity of men in certain districts, the fixed reserves were utilized for escort and many other extraneous duties the performance of which interfered to a large extent with the efficiency of the force and their training. In most districts the fixed reserves were employed on duties other than those for which they are intended. In the Darjeeling district the fixed reserve was employed on escort duty on no less than 307 occasions and in Bakarganj on 93 occasions. At Jalpaiguri the fixed reserve was depleted on 319 days on account of (1) vacancies in the headquarters force, (2) heavy demands for escort duties, and (3) providing men duly for duties not provided for in the allotment statement of force. The position is therefore anything but satisfactory. The division of the force into armed and un armed branches has not increased the popularity of the head-quarters force and the allowance of Re 1 is not regarded by the men as sufficient compensation for the loss of easier conditions of life in the civil police. There would probably be less discontent if the men were not constantly called upon to undertake duties not properly appertaining to the fixed reserve. Under existing conditions it is impossible to allow the men a sufficient number of nights in bed and this naturally increases the discontent and undermines the health of the force. The strengthening of the force is a matter of imperative necessity.

7 The inadequacy of the ordinary reserve has been frequently mentioned on previous occasions and in his resolution on the report of 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to recognise that this was the most serious defect in the constitution of the force. Proposals for increasing the reserve were submitted by my predecessor in September 1915 and I have since supplied additional figures in support of the percentage of reserve then suggested. A sum of Rs 73,154 has been provided in the current year's budget to give partial effect to the scheme but although it was the intention to utilize this grant from May last, final orders on the proposals submitted to Government have

not yet been received. The delay will seriously affect recruitment as after the rainy season sets in, the classes on whom we mainly depend for our recruits are occupied in agricultural pursuits and refuse to enlist. As each man after enlistment has to undergo a period of six months training, it is evident that, unless orders are shortly received, no relief can be expected until the beginning of next year. But the provision of an adequate reserve to meet the normal requirements of the force will not be a complete solution of the problem. Unforeseen demands on the police for duties for which there is no provision are not diminishing but on the contrary are increasing. For example a serious outbreak of crime necessitated the furnishing of patrols and beat posts in three out of the six districts comprising the Buidwan Division and the demand could be met only by withdrawing men from police stations and other duties and curtailing leave in the remaining districts. Each Range should be provided with an emergency force to meet unforeseen demands, the existing system merely leads to dislocation and legitimate discontent. Proposals will shortly be submitted which I trust will meet with sympathetic consideration.

In last year's report I ventured to refer to the necessity for increasing the reserve of sub-inspectors. Some relief in this direction is urgently needed as owing to additions to the strength within the last few years the cadre of sub-inspectors includes a large proportion of inexperienced officers and the orders issued towards the end of 1915, forbidding the promotion of head constables in leave vacancies of sub-inspectors, has resulted in depriving the force of the services of experienced head-constables who can no longer be employed on investigation. The improvement in the pay and prospects of head constables is another matter which is daily assuming increased importance and it is evident that this question cannot be indefinitely postponed. Something must be done to render their position more attractive than it is at present. The number of literate head constables capable of undertaking clerical duties at police stations and courts is now so small that Superintendents of Police are experiencing the greatest difficulty in filling vacancies. The Police Commission hoped that by stopping the direct appointment of head-constables and thus offering prospects of promotion to intelligent constables a suitable class of men would be available for promotion to the rank of head constable. This expectation, however, has not been fulfilled, and Government have recently sanctioned my proposal to fill 50 per cent of the vacancies among the head constables of the unarmed branch other than the town police, by direct recruitment. Although this may temporarily solve the difficulty, the correct solution lies in increasing the pay and prospects of this deserving class of officer. In the proposals submitted to Government in 1913 the pay suggested was Rs 20 to Rs 25, but ultimately only Rs 17-8 to Rs 22-8 was sanctioned. This is much below the pay offered in some other Provinces where the conditions are less strenuous and is no more than can be earned by an industrious mill hand. Another legitimate grievance is that under the existing rules only 15 per cent of the vacancies in the rank of sub-inspector are filled by promoting head-constables and this means that ordinarily only 15 promotions are annually available for about 2,400 men. A proposal will shortly be submitted to increase the percentage of head constables eligible for promotion to the rank of sub-inspector.

8 The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 3,431 against 3,759 in the previous year. Of these 1,112 or 32.4 per cent were Muhammadans and 2,319 or 67.5 per cent Hindus and other castes. The decrease in the number of men recruited is due to the fact that the number of vacancies was less than in previous years. The last force returns show that excluding recent sanctions such as the Howrah town scheme, there were only 125 vacancies in the whole Province. The increase in the number of local recruits is very encouraging. It is of considerable importance that, apart from the head-quarters force and the town police, the force should be composed mainly of local men. It is too early yet to express a definite opinion as to whether the increase is due to the rise in pay of constables, or to stagnation in the jute trade and increased

Recruitment of officers and men
and the proportion of Hindus and
Muhammadans

difficulty in obtaining employment elsewhere. But it is evident from the district reports that the greatest success has been achieved in those districts in which special efforts have been made to secure local recruits. In the Dacca Range of 873 recruits, 689 were local men of whom 425 were Muhammadans. The Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, reports that local candidates are available in large numbers but many do not come up to the physical standard and that 49 recruits were obtained from the districts of Dacca, Noakhali and Tippera. The Superintendent of Police, Muarshidabad, observes that "the recruitment of constables was remarkably successful in the district so much so that the men who could not be enlisted here for want of vacancies were sent to Nadia for enlistment. This is satisfactory as hitherto there has been a difficulty in persuading the local candidate to serve outside his own district. In most districts of the Rajshahi Range a difficulty was experienced in obtaining local recruits. The same difficulty is observable in some districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Ranges bordering on Calcutta. But in these districts the Police have to compete with the Railways, Mills and other industrial concerns and recruiting even of upcountry men has always been difficult in these districts. A very large number of local recruits otherwise satisfactory have been rejected as they failed to come up to the physical standard laid down in the rules and it will probably be necessary to lower the standard in respect of local recruits. I anticipate that in the near future we shall experience considerable difficulty in obtaining upcountry recruits of good physique for the headquarters force and for the town police, and with the raising of the pay of constables in Bihar and Orissa and in the United Provinces our difficulties are likely to increase. The reconstitution of the Province is another factor which has affected recruitment of upcountry men. It is now no longer possible to transfer men who have suffered from the climate in Bengal to districts in their own Province and it is doubtful whether the recent increase of pay will be considered sufficient compensation for the loss of this privilege. An excellent class of recruit for the headquarters force could be obtained from certain districts in the Punjab if concessions in the matter of railway fares, could be granted. My predecessor's original proposals for concessions in this direction were negatived and the modified proposal mentioned in last year's report suggesting the extension to the police of the concessions granted to non-commissioned officers and men when proceeding on leave, of a third class return ticket at a single fare met with a similar fate. I agree with Mr. Hughes-Buller that a concession on these lines would add to the popularity of the service in almost the same degree as the higher rates of pay. As the question is too pressing to be left where it is, fresh proposals are being considered which I hope shortly to place before Government.

One hundred and forty-seven probationary sub-inspectors including 22 promoted head constables were appointed. The head-constables were, however, exempted from undergoing the usual course of training in the Police Training College. Of the 125 direct recruits 66 were Hindus, 58 Muhammadans and one Buddhist. The number of graduates was fourteen against thirteen in the previous year. Of the 1,824 non-gazetted officers employed at the end of the year, 32 per cent were Europeans, 28 per cent Muhammadans, 67.1 per cent Hindus and the rest of other castes. Out of a total force of 19,016 head constables and constables 72.1 per cent were Hindus and 26 per cent were Muhammadans. If we can stimulate local recruiting in the Eastern districts of the Province, the proportion of Hindu constables will be reduced. Hitherto we have mainly depended on the Hindu districts of Bihar for our supply of recruits.

9 The figures under the various heads of casualties fell from 2,558 to 2,121, a lower figure than any since 1913 and the percentage to the total force from 12.2 to 10.1.

Casualties health and mortality

It is satisfactory to note that resignations have decreased by 127, dismissals by 81, discharges by 55 and desertions by thirty-seven. As the decrease in the number of resignations is most noticeable in some districts hitherto regarded as the least popular, it is, I think, a fair inference that the raising of the pay of the constables is beginning to bear fruit and that the force as a whole is more contented. On the other hand, the decrease may be due to

conditions arising out of the war such as the increased cost of living and fewer opportunities of obtaining employment elsewhere, and in part to the increased number of local recruit with whom the temptation to desert or resign is less than in the case of the upcountry recruit. Resignations have increased chiefly in Bakraganj Rajshahi Dinajpur Dajjeling, Hooghly, Howrah and the River Police. In the former district the increase is ascribed to the unpopularity of the armed branch but since the increase out of a large force amounts only to ten constables I hesitate to accept this explanation. In Dajjeling the increase was chiefly due to men enlisting for active service. The number of dismissals has appreciably decreased notably in the case of Dacca by 36 Mymensingh by 22 Midnapore by 19 Faridpur by 16 Cuttagong by 11 and Dinajpur by 10. Referring to the number of dismissals at Dacca Mr Hart the District Magistrate, remarks that the number of dismissals has decreased greatly but is still high. It indicates that the right class of man is not yet attached to the force in sufficient numbers but it also indicates that good discipline is maintained and that the bad lots are weeded out. But the number of dismissals is always higher in a town than in a rural area. Dacca possesses a large force of town police under superior officers and as a consequence supervision is strict, and a higher standard of discipline is enforced. This applies also to subdivisions in charge of Assistant Superintendents. An Assistant Superintendent was posted at Narayanganj throughout the year and at Munshiganj for the greater portion of the year. The only district which showed a large increase in the number of dismissals is the 24 Parganas where the figure rose from 25 to 43. As both major and minor punishments in this district have seriously increased I have requested the Deputy Inspector-General to enquire into the cause of the increased number of punishments in the 24 Parganas.

The mortality in the force decreased from 43 to 317 and was most noticeable in the Howrah district where the figures dropped from 30 to 10. As all districts show a decrease in the number of deaths and as admissions to hospital also decreased by 1,223, it is safe to assume that the improvement is due to an abnormally healthy year. A great advance was made in the direction of supplying mosquito nets to the force. Two thousand nets were purchased and issued to the most unhealthy districts and the supply of an additional 1,304 iron-cots has been much appreciated.

10 It is satisfactory to note that the work of Circle Inspectors continues to show marked signs of improvement. There are indications of a genuine effort on the part of Circle Inspectors to accept responsibility and to initiate measures for the prevention and detection of crime. It is no longer possible for the Superintendent to do the work of his inspectors in addition to his own work and the future efficiency of the force will depend in a very large degree on the efficiency of the Subdivisional and Circle Officers. Many problems connected with the police administration of a district can only be solved by a policy of decentralization and it is therefore of vital importance that Superintendents should in every way encourage the Circle officers to become efficient and to take a larger share in the administration of the district. The efforts made in recent years to impress upon inspectors the importance of their position in our system of police administration has undoubtedly borne good fruit and the policy of gradually investing them with higher powers must be steadily pursued. Superintendents write appreciatively of the assistance they have received from inspectors and sub-inspectors during a period of unusual strain, and I gladly take this opportunity of expressing my own acknowledgments for much good work unobtrusively and conscientiously performed.

I have in previous reports expressed the opinion that there is a considerable amount of detective ability latent in the force which would rapidly assert itself if given a fair chance. Under existing conditions the station officer is set an impossible task. He is overwhelmed with a mass of routine and miscellaneous work, he exercises jurisdiction over a large area deficient in roads or other means of communication and is at the same time expected successfully to investigate on an average a hundred cases a year. The Indian Police is probably the only police force in the world denied the

assistance of a trained detective staff for the investigation of serious local crime. The resources of the Central Criminal Investigation Department are limited and they cannot undertake the investigation of more than a limited number of cases requiring expert knowledge or the control of crime, such as dacoity, when it extends over more than one district. Both the foreign expert criminal as well as the local professional have been quick to seize the opportunity offered by the opening up of railways and new river steamer routes to visit localities where they are unsuspected and unknown and against wandering criminals of this type, the station officer tied to his jurisdiction and hampered by miscellaneous work has absolutely no chance. The cost of providing a trained detective for each police station in the province would be prohibitive. The complete separation of the station staff from the detective staff is possible only in a purely city force but each district should be provided with a trained detective staff to investigate serious professional crime and they should have power to follow a criminal wherever the clue leads, unhampered by considerations of jurisdiction. Given the facilities enjoyed by every properly organised police force I have no doubt that the Bengali sub-inspector will prove an efficient detective. The important question of affording an opportunity for selected officers who have displayed signs of detective ability to develop their powers by undergoing a special course of training has advanced another stage and it is hoped shortly to initiate the scheme for the establishment of a school where practical instructions can be given in modern methods of detection.

11 Eighty-five prisoners escaped from police custody as compared with 101 in the preceding year, of whom 56 were recaptured. One prisoner escaped from the custody of a warder of the Ghatal sub-jail in Midnapore. In most instances the escapes were due to carelessness and non-observance of the rules, and the decrease in the number of escapes may be attributed to the enforcement of stricter discipline. Thirty-eight constables guilty of negligence were prosecuted, of whom 29 were convicted, the remainder were dealt with departmentally.

12 Two thousand eight hundred and eleven officers and men as against 2,760 in the previous year received money rewards and 1,487 against 947 were rewarded with good service marks or otherwise. Money rewards were given in 1,326 Excise, Aims and Gambling Act cases and 1,485 on general grounds. The amount expended was Rs 35,267 against Rs 37,615 and of this sum Rs 10,465 was paid on account of rewards in cases under the Excise and other Acts. In the Dacca Range the number of officers and men receiving money rewards rose from 494 in 1915 to 739 and the amount expended including rewards in Excise cases and under other Acts from Rs 6,557 to Rs 12,131. In the Burdwan Range although 117 fewer officers and men received money rewards, Rs 7,905 was expended against Rs 5,427 in the previous year. On the other hand in the Rajshahi Range although the number of officers and men rewarded increased by 46, only Rs 2,995 was distributed against Rs 4,451 in the preceding year. In the Presidency Range money rewards dropped from Rs 15,560 to 7,871 mainly due to a decrease of Rs 8,556 in the amount expended on rewards in the 24 Parganas. No explanation has been offered for this considerable decrease, but in the Burdwan Range the Deputy Inspector General attributes the increase to rewards earned in connection with a heavy outbreak of dacoities in his Range. In the Saidpur section of the Railway Police only Rs 298 was paid in rewards and the district reports show that there are still some Superintendents of Police who fail to appreciate the necessity for rewarding good work. The number of officers and men judicially punished for all offences including those under the Police Act and other local laws and Acts slightly increased from 266 to 279 or 1.3 per cent of the total force. One hundred and seventy constables, the same number as in the previous year, were punished under Act V of 1861 for breaches of discipline. Three sub-inspectors, 5 head constables and 101 constables were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code and other local laws and Acts. Judicial punishments under the Indian Penal

Code and various local laws and Acts excluding punishments under Act V of 1861, increased from 96 to 109. Departmental punishments increased from 5481 to 6507. Out of 610 officers and 5,897 men of non-gazetted rank departmentally punished 14 officers and 307 men were dismissed. Major punishments excluding dismissals were inflicted on 196 officers and 625 men as against 270 officers and 603 men in the previous year and minor punishments on 400 officers and 4965 men. There has been an increase in the total number of departmental punishments but the decrease in major punishments inflicted on officers and men is satisfactory. In the course of my inspections I have noticed a tendency on the part of some Superintendents to draw up an unnecessary number of proceedings, and a quite undue proportion results in the infliction of a minor punishment. Under the rules proceedings are necessary only in the case of major punishments and the number of proceedings would be considerably lessened if in a doubtful case a defaulter was asked in the first instance to show cause why formal proceedings should not be instituted. Another fault is that the proceedings are too elaborate and much irrelevant matter is admitted. All that is essential is that the charges should be clearly stated and that a defaulter should be given every opportunity to clear himself.

Including cases pending from the previous year, 409 criminal complaints were preferred by private persons against the police as against 449 in the preceding year. Of these 16 were cases of torture, 70 of extortion, 31 of bribery and 292 of assault and wrongful confinement, and the officers charged included 8 inspectors, 1 sergeant, 70 sub-inspectors, 66 head-constables and 379 constables. Three hundred and seventy-three complaints were disposed of, 67 ending in conviction, 74 in acquittal or discharge and 220 in dismissal under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, while prosecutions were withdrawn by the complainants in the remaining twelve. A probationary sub-inspector and a constable charged with causing hurt to an accused person were subsequently convicted of torture, 2 constables were convicted of extortion, 1 sub-inspector, 1 head constable and 4 constables of bribery whilst 3 head constables and 59 constables were convicted of assault and wrongful confinement.

Of the 220 cases dismissed under section 203 Criminal Procedure Code, the complainants were prosecuted in 23, of which 10 ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal or discharge and 5 were pending at the close of the year. In two cases the conviction and sentence were set aside on appeal. In one case a complainant was sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees and the obvious inadequacy of the sentence was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

Suitable departmental action was taken against the officers and men convicted as also in those cases in which there were indications of the commission of offences connoting moral turpitude. The conviction of only 67 out of 373 cases disposed of goes to show that the practice of bringing false and frivolous charges against the police is as popular as ever and is likely to remain so until it is recognized that the habit of bringing false charges against the police can be checked only by the infliction of deterrent sentences. It is satisfactory to note that increased supervision over the conduct of the subordinate police by gazetted officers has been an important factor in affecting an improvement in the general *morale* of the force.

With the exception of the Shibpur dacoity case tried by a special tribunal no strictures were passed on the conduct of the investigating staff either by the High Court or by the Courts of Sessions.

Including cases pending from the previous year, 31 civil suits were instituted against the police, of which 21 were disposed of. Three of the cases were withdrawn, 3 were decreed and 15 dismissed. Appeals were preferred against the decision of lower courts in the cases decreed. Two were pending at the close of the year and in the other the decree was set aside but as the District Judge held that the sub-inspector concerned accepted a bribe, he was dealt with departmentally.

13. Subsequent to the division of the East Indian Railway Police between Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the strength of the force at the close of the year was six inspectors, 28 sub-inspectors, 10 sergeants, 43 head constables and 211

constables The sanctioned strength of the Seridah section of the Eastern Bengal Railway was raised to 6 inspectors 6 sergeants, 22 sub-inspectors, 45 head-constables and 269 constables by the addition of 1 inspector, 5 head constables and 10 constables giving partial effect to the reorganization scheme On the Saidpur section, the force was increased by 1 sub-inspector, 3 head constables and 12 constables, consequent on the opening of the Sura Serajganj line The statement below gives in comparative form the work of the Railway Police in connection with cognizable crime —

RAILWAY	True cases reported.		Cases disposed		Cases convicted		Percentage of cases tried		Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted		Percentage of persons tried	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
East Indian Railway	4,054	2,81	913	765	862	698	9.3	90.9	1,123	904	988	781	85.8	86.3
Eastern Bengal Railway (Saidpur section)	1,568	1,61	540	564	493	504	91.2	90.07	665	645	568	550	85.4	85.2
Eastern Bengal Railway (Saidpur section)	1,008	904	275	2.3	224	240	81.4	87.9	343	315	63	261	76.2	82.4
Total	6,625	506	1,748	1,602	1,379	1,444	90.3	90.1	2,135	1,864	1,797	1,592	84.1	85.4

Although the division of the East Indian line has resulted in a considerable reduction of mileage only 589 miles out of 1,592 remaining in Bengal, the portion remaining in Bengal is the most criminal, roughly two-thirds of the total volume of crime occurring in the Bengal section In the statement, the figures for the Bihar and Orissa section have been excluded Running train thefts on this section increased from 22 to 43 Six persons involved in six cases were placed upon their trial and convicted, and 50 out of 52 proceedings under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code, were successful Judicial results were good, the percentage of cases convicted being 90.9 and of persons 86.3

On the Seridah section there was a negligible increase of 53 cases in the number of true cases On this section also there was an increase in the number of running train thefts Of the 58 cases disposed of, nine ended in conviction The increase was most marked on the Eastern section and in the Katihar-Munshidabad section A Punjabi gang under the leadership of Ratan Singh was entirely responsible for thefts on the Eastern section The gang was eventually arrested and with their conviction the outbreak ceased, and the arrest and conviction of one Raghunath Chatterji resulted in a cessation of the thefts on the Katihar-Munshidabad section Good use was made of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, one hundred and seventeen persons being proceeded against under section 109

On the Saidpur section true cases decreased by about a hundred but on this section also there was a marked increase in the number of running train thefts, principally between Santahar and Silghuri I am not satisfied that sufficient use was made of section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, on this section

Fourteen cases of obstruction occurred on the East Indian Railway against 18 in 1915 Of these, three involving five persons ended in conviction On the Seridah section nine cases of obstruction were reported against 11 in 1915 of which one ended in conviction Six cases were declared true and two mistake of fact On the Saidpur section, there were 25 cases of obstruction against 21 in 1915 Of three cases involving eight persons two with six persons ended in conviction one case involving two persons is pending trial Fourteen cases were declared true and the remainder false

The total number of accidents reported during the year was 910 against 1,098 in the previous year Thirty-seven were due to collisions and 21 were

cases of suicide Three hundred and ninety-one persons in all were killed and 282 injured of whom 69 and 145, respectively were railway employees

On the East Indian Railway is now constituted, 941 missing goods cases were received for investigation against 709 in 1915 The increase is attributable to the length of time consignments are detained in the sheds before despatch the available rolling stock being required mainly for the heavy coal traffic, but these occurrences were reported more promptly, the police would have a better chance of success

On the Sealdah section, 223 cases were reported against 253 and on the Saidpur section 304 cases against 381 in the previous year The total number of stone throwing cases was 38, viz., 10 on the East Indian Railway and 14 each on the Sealdah and Saidpur sections In connection with the 10 cases on the East Indian Railway, the guardians of seven boys were bound down On the Sealdah section one case was detected and ended in conviction, and on the Saidpur section two cases involving two persons were successfully prosecuted The only way to deal effectively with this dangerous form of amusement is to quarter additional police in the villages near where stone throwing is prevalent at the expense of the inhabitants

The removal of the foot boards has resulted in preventing train thefts between stations, the majority of which occur at night when the train is halted The poor lighting at small wayside stations facilitates these occurrences and the Superintendent should insist on the police guarding the off side of the train instead of merely watching the platforms The system of travelling guards consisting of constables and of plain clothes constables at stations has not proved satisfactory The material for work of this nature without constant supervision of a kind it is impossible to supply is not sufficiently reliable The question of abolishing this staff and replacing it by a staff of detective officers is under consideration and I hope shortly to be in a position to submit definite proposals Thefts from goods trains and from yards are seldom the work of outsiders In the majority of cases the culprits are employees of the railways On the East Indian Railway section 32 chaukidars and khalasis were convicted of theft and 41 others were dismissed by the railway authorities on reports furnished by the police The reorganization of the chaukidari staff is a matter for the railway authorities to consider but until something is done to procure a more efficient staff of watchmen, thefts will continue In some instances, carts were used to remove the property and this could not have been done without the connivance of the railway chaukidars

14 In consequence of the transfer in March 1916 of the portion of the river police jurisdiction lying within the province of Assam to the Assam Administration, the number of police stations was reduced by two and the ultimate force by 2 sub-inspectors, 2 head constables and 19 constables No other changes occurred in the sanctioned strength of 5 inspectors, 32 sub-inspectors, and 32 head constables except that the strength of constables was increased from 247 to 248 by the addition of an armourer The actual strength of the force at the close of the year was 2 inspectors, 32 sub-inspectors 25 head-constables, and 247 constables The original sanction creating the post of an Engineer temporarily for three years having expired in November sanction was obtained for the retention of the Engineer for a further period of one year

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining local recruits This is satisfactory, as experience has shown that the local recruit furnishes the best material for the River Police The training of probationary sub-inspectors was conducted on the usual lines, with a fair measure of success but a few who failed in practical tests have been directed to appear again at the next examination The question of a special course of training for the River Police sub-inspectors is engaging my attention, and I think that the balance of advantage probably lies in conducting the training at the head-quarters of the River Police

Considerable difficulty was encountered in filling up vacancies in the rank of head constables The majority of the head-constables are up country

men promoted from the ranks and as the result has not proved entirely satisfactory, the practice of promoting up country constables unacquainted with English or Bengali has been abandoned. Selected constables with some knowledge of English are now being specially trained to perform the duties of head-constables.

At the commencement of the year, the river Police fleet consisted of 9 steam launches, 1 motor-launch, 2 hired motor-launches, 21 thanas, 2 floating quarters, 4 country boats, 3 whale cutters, and 26 pansa boats, and during the year 4 floating police stations were received from the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. Two police-stations of the 2nd and 3rd class types were transferred to the Assam Police and one country boat to the district police, Mymensingh. Three station launches built by the Royal Indian Marine for the River Police were taken over by the Military authorities before delivery to the River Police. These together with three others taken over in 1915 were replaced by steam launches hired by the Military Department. Two Inspectors' launches were also requisitioned by the Military, but they were not replaced before the close of the year. One steam launch was condemned and struck off the list.

The workshop plant purchased during 1915 has proved satisfactory, but the slipway had to be re-laid in consequence of the raising of the general level of the land by the Public Works Department and the deepening of the khal.

The development of the Engineering Branch necessitated the removal of the boat-house from its present site and the provision of additional storage room, while the establishment of a coal depôt has provided another long felt want. Superintendents of river districts agree that the River Police patrols have been of much assistance in preventing crime not only on the rivers but in the villages bordering on the rivers, but a full measure of success will not be achieved until the River and District Police recognize the necessity for close co-operation. This applies mainly to the subordinate police. Superintendents with few exceptions fully recognize the advantage of co-operation.

In addition to establishing a temporary police station at Sabhar river police stations were established at Goalundo Aalia, Serajganj and Madariganj to afford special protection during the jute season and in addition to the six existing river police stations in the Meghna division, a special patrol boat was attached to the Chandanpur police station.

The head-quarters of the River Police will be transferred to Bakarganj as soon as funds are available. In the meantime the Collector has been requested to take preliminary steps to acquire the land. The scheme for the extension of the river police to Western Bengal is still under consideration but it is useless to push on with this scheme until the Eastern section is in full working order. The River Police were mobilised for special patrol duty in August 1915 and were not available for ordinary duty until January 1916 when the Meghna and Barisal divisions were established. In August 1916, one station in the Ganges division, three in the Brahmaputra division and one on the Dhalleswari were opened.

The River Police had an exciting encounter with a gang of Gains, who had previously stolen two muskets and some ammunition from a patrol boat. A portion of the gang headed by Dila Gain was subsequently discovered in a boat moored at the mouth of a khal. The police on the bank called on the Gains to surrender who replied by opening fire. A brisk exchange of shots followed and a renewed demand for surrender. On this being refused, steps were taken to prevent the escape of the Gains and information of the rounding up of the gang was conveyed to the patrol launches in the vicinity. In the meantime, the Gains succeeded in floating their boat and obtained a start of two miles before the launches arrived. The gang then landed and took to the fields pursued by the police and assembled villagers. In the encounter which followed a chaukidar received a gun-shot wound and a Gain was killed. The incident ended with the capture of the Gains, two of whom, Dila Gain and Balai Gain, have since been sentenced to transportation for life. The muskets stolen from the police were recovered.

The discipline of the force was generally good and no serious breach occurred other than in individual instances.

15 One hundred and twenty-five cadets and 19 promoted head-constables were appointed Probationary sub inspectors, and of these 11 failed to join their appointments or resigned, one was discharged, one promoted head constable reverted to his substantive rank and one cadet died. Of the remaining 111, 6 were graduates, 12 I As and 85 matriculates. Ninety seven succeeded in passing the final test. In order to encourage well-educated young men to join the force, 6 graduates are yearly appointed direct to the 3rd grade of sub inspectors. But these appointments should not be made until the close of the year. All appointments should be in the first instance to the 5th grade and the 6 appointments in the 3rd grade reserved for the graduates who have secured the best positions at the final examinations. I believe that this would result in our securing a larger number of graduates than under the present system. If, however, as I hope, the initial pay of the sub-inspector is increased, there will be no necessity for retaining the system of direct appointments to higher grades.

Two Probationary Assistant Superintendents and 3 Probationary Deputy Superintendents were under training, and one Assistant passed both by the higher and lower standards in law and lower standard in Bengali. The other passed completely by the lower and partially by the higher standard in law. Of the 1915 batch, one passed by the higher standard in law and the lower standard in Bengali while another qualified in accounts and Hindustani. It was unfortunately necessary in the interests of discipline to discharge at the close of the year two probationary Deputy Superintendents and 2 sub inspectors, but apart from this incident the discipline on the whole was good. There was no change in the system of training followed in the previous year with generally satisfactory results but I am not convinced that the course at Surdah is as a whole sufficiently practical. I should like to see the period of training lengthened failing which it will be necessary to abandon some of the subjects included in the curriculum in order to devote more time to what is essential rather than merely useful.

Major Chamney was in charge of the College throughout the year and maintained his reputation as a thoroughly efficient Principal.

Including the 389 un passed recruits of the previous year, 1,113 constables were under training. Of these 4 died, 9 deserted, 13 were invalided, 7 dismissed and 15 discharged. Of the remainder 659 passed successfully.

Mr F J R Moss Officiating Deputy Superintendent, held charge of the school from the 1st January to the 25th November except for six weeks when the Chief Law Instructor, Girija Mohan Brahmachari, was in charge. Mr J Cowie took over charge on the 26th November and held charge till the close of the year. The total number of recruits under training was 1,060. Of these 602 were posted to districts, 34 were discharged, 10 resigned, 2 died, 7 deserted and 6 were dismissed. Of 707 recruits received during the year, 487 were illiterate while 220 were literate in Hindi only. Ninety-eight up-country men were taught Bengali and eight Hindi knowing recruits qualified as literate in English. Of thirty-nine constables received from districts for a short course of instruction in physical training, 37 passed as instructors.

Mr J Harlow continued to hold charge of the school throughout the year. Six hundred and twenty recruits were trained against 458 in 1915, of whom 340 qualified and joined their districts and 201 were retained for a further period of training. The school is intended for the training of up-country constables but owing to an unexpectedly large proportion of local recruits joining the force both Hindi and Bengali recruits were admitted and the capacity of the school was raised from one hundred and fifty to two hundred.

Of the 620 trained at the school 419 were illiterate, of whom 270 were subsequently classed as literate. Ninety three remained under training at the close of the year. Twenty seven up-country recruits were instructed in Bengali and 41 Bengali recruits in English.

M^r W. Murray was in charge throughout the year. The total number of recruits under training was 1,041 as against 1,013 in the preceding year. Of these 621 qualified and passed out of the school, 9 were on leave, 62 either resigned or were dismissed, discharged or died, and 5 deserted and the rest were under training when the year closed. Of the 1,041 432 were classed as literate. Of the 609 illiterate recruits, 347 actually passed out, and of these only 32 failed to qualify in literacy. Night classes were regularly held for backward men with good results. Seventy men were taught elementary English and 103 Hindi. It is satisfactory to note that every recruit who passed out of the school also qualified in Jiu Jitsu.

16. Owing to financial stringency it was not possible to introduce any important scheme of administrative reform during the year. One police-station was abolished in Murshidabad and 23 police stations on the East Indian Railway were transferred to the control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Only seven new police stations were opened, including three sanctioned in connection with the scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate police in the Eastern Bengal districts, which received the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State in 1911, and two railway police stations while 14 existing outposts were declared police-stations. The Secretary of State has recently expressed his approval at the further progress made in the reduction of police station areas and this is also a matter on which the District Administration Committee of 1913-14 laid considerable stress. A very large number of police stations are unwieldy in size and it is difficult for the officers in-charge to exercise effective control over crime in outlying areas, specially in view of the difficulty of communication in most of the districts. The result is that crime is not properly reported, criminals cannot be adequately supervised and much of the time of the staff is spent in travelling to the scene of an occurrence. A number of important schemes for reducing the areas of police stations was held in abeyance for want of funds, but I hope that better progress will be made during the current year. Two additional Circle Inspectors were sanctioned for the Bakarganj district and town chaukildars were completely replaced by constables. The additions to the force under all heads were 4 inspectors, 10 sub inspectors, 18 head-constables and 83 constables, including one head constable and 7 constables sanctioned in connection with the Eastern Bengal reorganization scheme. On the other hand, owing to the transfer of the police jurisdiction over that portion of the East Indian Railway which passes through Bihar and Orissa to the Government of that province there was a reduction of 3 inspectors, 21 sub inspectors, 1 sergeant, 43 head-constables and 210 constables. Two temporary appointments of Superintendents of Police were sanctioned for the Intelligence Branch and four temporary appointments of Deputy Superintendents were sanctioned against vacancies in the rank of Assistant Superintendent. A few items of the Eastern Bengal reorganization scheme remain pending until funds can be provided. The most important item is the regrading of the sub inspectors and head-constables which was recommended by the Police Commission so long ago as 1902-03. The postponement of this scheme has deprived a number of poorly paid but hard-worked officers of well earned promotion. Revised proposals were submitted during the year for the establishment of a school for the training of sub inspectors in preventive and detective methods, and the orders of Government are expected shortly. Since the close of the year a detective staff has been sanctioned for the 24-Parganas and the question of employing a similar staff in other important districts in the Presidency is under consideration.

A local allowance of one rupee has been granted to the constables of the Bengal Police posted in Calcutta and some of the neighbouring stations. The Sarais Act has been extended to certain areas in the Tippera district and in all places where the Act is in force, persons desiring registration as keepers of Sarais have been required to obtain a certificate of character signed by a police officer not below the rank of inspector and the rate of diet charges in police hospitals has been raised in all districts except Birbhum, Bankura, and Midnapore, from four annas to five annas. Power was delegated to the

Range Deputy Inspectors-General to establish temporary outposts, beat houses and road posts. Officers have been asked to consider the desirability of appointing inspectors and sub-inspectors to Union Dispensary and School Committees when such appointments are made. Rules have been issued for co-operation between the Police and the Excise Departments and for the communication to officers of remarks regarding remediable defects entered in their confidential character rolls.

17 Mr R H S Hutchinson was in charge of the Rajshahi Range throughout the year. He was on tour for 220 days and inspected all the districts and subdivisions in his Range except the subdivisions of Balurghat and Phakurgaon in Dinajpur and Alipuri-Duars in Jalpaiguri. He also inspected the Police Training College at Suiadh, the Constables Training School, Rampur-Boalia and 25 police-stations and patrol posts. Mr W F Moore was in charge of the Presidency Range from the 1st January to the 5th August 1916 and again from the 31st October to the end of the year. Mr Armstrong held charge of the Range during Mr Moore's absence. Mr Moore was on tour for 98 days and inspected 4 districts, 5 subdivisions, 16 police-stations and 6 town out-posts. Mr Armstrong was on tour for 44 days and inspected 1 district, 8 subdivisions, 11 police-stations, 2 town out-posts and also the Constables Training School at Berhampore. Mr K B Thomas held charge of the Dacca Range throughout the year during which he was on tour for 188 days and inspected 7 districts, 9 subdivisions, 23 police-stations, and the Constables Training School, Dacca. Mr J M Coates was in charge of the Burdwan Range. He was on tour for 189 days and inspected all the districts of the Range, 5 subdivisions and 11 police-stations.

The number of days spent on tour by gazetted officers shows an increase, viz 12,903 against 12,002 days in 1915. Amongst Superintendents, Mr Faulkner spent 226 days on tour, Mr Burt 190 days, Mr Burt 189 days, Mr Gordon 173 days and Mr Watling 170 days. Amongst Assistant and Deputy Superintendents, Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Khaliq was on tour for 260 days, Babu Narendra Chandra Bhattacharjee for 257, Mr Spencer for 238, Mr Sturgis for 234, Babu Chandra Kanta De for 224 and Babu Purna Chandra Biswas for 221 days. Mr Hyde did the least touring viz 87 days.

Twelve police-stations in the Rajshahi district, 10 in Hooghly, 7 each in Pabna and Mymensingh, and two in Faridpur were not inspected by Superintendents. Mr Craig was in charge of the Rajshahi district until November, and I agree with the Deputy Inspector-General that after making due allowance for the increase in Intelligence Branch work, both touring and inspections were insufficient. The same remark applies to Pabna where Mr Goldie was in charge. The seven police-stations of the Mymensingh district not inspected by the Superintendent or his Additional, were inspected by an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent. The three officers in charge of the Hooghly district during the year were Messrs Peters, Macpherson and Burt, and the explanations offered for the neglect to inspect ten police-stations are not satisfactory. Mymensingh is the heaviest district in the Province and the Superintendent's time was much occupied with Intelligence Branch work, and the district was also without an Additional for some time.

The number of investigations locally supervised and tested by gazetted officers rose from 5,183 to 5,592. Mymensingh heads the list with 644 cases followed by Dacca with 529, Tippera with 441 and the 24-Parganas with 430 cases.

Among Superintendents, Mr Casey supervised the largest number of cases, viz, 90, followed by Mr Burt 76, Mr Faulkner 66, Mr Farmer 65 and Mr Waterworth 60 cases and amongst Assistant and Deputy Superintendents Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Khaliq 189 cases, Babu Sital Chandra Sen 168 cases, Babu Sarat Sasi Datta 161 cases, Babu Hari Kumar Gupta 155 cases and Babu Kshetra Nath Basu 152 cases. In 143 cases, gazetted officers who had supervised cases attended court to give evidence.

18 The training of probationary Assistant and Deputy Superintendents

The training of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and the work of Additional Superintendents

proceeded on the usual lines. The annual custom of posting the probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police for the summer vacation to an Indian Regiment was discontinued and they were deputed instead for a course of practical training under the Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi. I am not satisfied that the practical training of Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents after they leave the school is receiving sufficient attention. Overworked Superintendents have very little spare time to devote to the training of these young officers and in my opinion the course at the College is not of a sufficiently practical nature to enable a young Assistant or Deputy Superintendent to obtain a grasp of his work without further instruction. Unless the course at the College can be lengthened I should prefer to utilize the period now spent on training probationary Assistant and Deputy Superintendents on settlement work on a course of practical training under selected officers or to attach them to the Criminal Investigation Department. The subject requires careful consideration and a report will be submitted later after further examination.

Additional Superintendents were employed in the districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Fippera Bakaiganj, the 24-Parganas, Midnapore and Rangpur, but there are other districts such as Firozpur and Burdwan urgently in need of similar assistance. Proposals were recently submitted for posting a second Additional to Mymensingh and one to Firozpur but could not be given effect to as funds were not available. The proposal for the creation of additional appointments of Deputy Superintendents had to be postponed for a similar reason. The number of Assistant Superintendents available to take charge of subdivisions was considerably less than in previous years. Only two Assistant Superintendents were appointed in 1915 and none in 1916. Messrs Sheidrin, Bavin, Thrupp, Champion, Layton, Hannah and Wood were permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve and Captains Pritchard and Kitson reverted to Military duty. Messrs Willmott and Phillips were attached to the Dacca Military Police Battalion to replace officers recalled to Military duty, and several officers were placed on deputation. The vacancies were filled by young officers who in ordinary circumstances would have been posted to subdivisions.

19 The year has been a strenuous one and all officers have worked with

Commendation of officers

zeal and energy. I am much indebted to the Deputy Inspectors-General for their advice and ungrudging support. Mr Warden had a trying time as Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Intelligence Branch and in spite of ill-health, he never spared himself. Superintendents without exception have worked hard during a difficult year and my acknowledgments are specially due to Messrs Hyde, Hart, Armstrong, Monckton, O'Sullivan and Wright, and to my two Assistant Inspectors-General, Messrs Simpson and Roddis. I desire specially to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered by Mr Tegart in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. The success achieved by the department is in a very special degree due to Mr Tegart's untiring energy and resource.

Among Assistant Superintendents, I should like to mention Messrs Stewart and Spencer and among Deputy Superintendents Maulvi Muhammad Khurshed, Babu Bhola Nath Banerji, Babu Sush Chandra Kanjilal and Babu Satish Chandra Mazumdar. Among Inspectors who have been specially mentioned by Deputy Inspectors-General are Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Basu, Babu Keshub Lal Banerji, Maulvi Refakatulla and Babus Bhupendra Nath Chatterji, Rajendra Nath Basu, Sashi Bhushan Bhattacharji, Kishor Mohan Mukharji, Subodh Chandra Chakrabarti and Amarendra Nath Mitra. Of the ministerial staff at head-quarters, Rai Sahib Tarak Chandra Datta and Mr Siveira of the Intelligence Branch are specially deserving of mention.

The following distinctions have been conferred on Police officers—Mr C. A. Tegart, Companion of the Indian Empire, and Mr K. B. Thomas, Mr R. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent Maulvi Muhammad Khurshed, Inspectors Satish Chandra Banerji, Satish Chandra Mazumdar, Bhupendra Nath Chatterji, Sub Inspectors Rajendra Kishor Sen and constables Jadu Ram and

Hafizuddin Sheik received the King's Police Medal. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Babu Mon Mohan Chakrabarti retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, and that of Rai Sahib on Babu Hem Chandra Basu Inspector of Police, Fingri Print Bureau, and Babu Akshay Kumar Sen Head Clerk of the Dacca Police Office.

20 Co-operation meetings between the superior and subordinate police of neighbouring districts were held throughout the year with generally satisfactory results but it cannot be said that the importance of co-operation has yet been sufficiently realised by the subordinate police and even in the case of superior officers I have noticed a tendency to discuss irrelevant matters instead of concentrating attention on questions connected with crime and border criminals.

The following are some instances of useful work by patrol boats attached to police stations —

The patrol boat attached to Keraniganj police station arrested three persons under suspicious circumstances and the station boat at Narayanganj captured three criminals with stolen property. Two patrol boats in the Faridpur district arrived unexpectedly at the scene of a dacoity and succeeded in arresting the dacoits. A similar success was achieved by a station boat in the Tippera district. In this case two of the dacoits were sentenced to transportation for life. In Mymensingh the members of the Kagtengar gang arrested by the Kagtengar patrol boat were subsequently convicted under section 22(b) of the Criminal Tribes Act. Station boats are proving increasingly useful and the system must be regarded as the natural development of the River Police scheme. Proposals for the revision of the temporary boat establishments in Western Bengal are pending with Government.

The Sarais and Paraos Act has proved extremely useful in keeping a watch over strangers and suspicious characters who usually take shelter in the hostels. The following are a few instances in which the working of the Act led to the detection and arrest of offenders. In Dacca, a person accused in a theft case and two persons concerned in riot cases were traced by means of the schedules maintained by the sarai owners. In a case of Bakarganj town, the register assisted the police in arresting the culprit in a murder case. In Tippera, three persons of suspicious character were arrested and the entries in the registers proved useful in securing their conviction under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code. In Pabna, two persons accused in a theft case were traced through the sarai register and subsequently convicted. In Nadia two men were successfully prosecuted under section 419, Indian Penal Code, and in the same district a professional thief with several previous convictions was traced with the assistance of the hotel-keeper. The telegraph has also been freely used as an aid to detection and it is unfortunate that scarcity of material has prevented the opening up of new telegraph offices in localities where they are badly needed. The following are a few instances in which the use of special police and bearing telegrams have proved exceptionally useful. In Dacca, the Kotwali police sent a message which resulted in the arrest of a thief at Chandpur with stolen property amounting to Rs 2,074 and in the same district the prompt use of the telegraph by the President Panchayat resulted in the capture of a gang of dacoits. For this and other meritorious work the President was presented with a gun by His Excellency the Governor. In the Mymensingh district a riot was averted in consequence of a telegram sent by a dafadar. In the same district, in two instances prompt action was taken in murder cases as a result of telegrams issued by chaukidars. In Khulna, on two occasions offenders were arrested with stolen property and eventually convicted and riots were averted in Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, the 24 Parganas and Jessore. The issue of arms to police-stations has also been justified, as for instance when a constable of the armed branch on patrol duty in the Midnapore district encountered a gang of dacoits in the act of committing a dacoity, the constable opened fire and succeeded in killing one of the dacoits who proved to be an ex-convict and the leader of the gang, and in Bakarganj a sub-inspector who was savagely attacked when making an arrest was enabled to defend himself.

The proposals to train the force in ambulance work are still pending for want of funds. As mentioned in last year's report the expenses allowed to complainants and witnesses attending criminal courts in connection with police cases are wholly inadequate and increase the difficulty of inducing witnesses to attend courts to give evidence. A report on the subject has already been submitted to Government and it is hoped that the scale will be revised as soon as the financial situation permits. In the meantime an attempt is being made to introduce a system whereby a prompter and a more efficacious disbursement of travelling and diet charges can be ensured.

The Civil internment camp at Katapahar was recently removed to Fakdah. The number of aliens of hostile nationalities at the close of the year was 39, including 14 Germans, 4 Austrians and 2 Turks. A grant of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Inspector General for camp expenses. The camp was in charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police and the conduct of the detenus was very satisfactory, save for a few minor cases of breach of discipline. At the close of the year, the camp was inspected by the Swiss Red Cross Delegates who reported very favourably on the treatment accorded to the inmates.

SECTION IV

21 Rural Police—The total number of dafadars and chaukidars was 86,555 against 86,695 and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 54,59,714 against Rs. 54,41,213.

The decrease in the number of chaukidars was mainly due to the revision of unions in certain districts while the increase in cost was chiefly attributable to the raising of the pay of dafadars and the inclusion of the cost of uniform and lanterns in the district of Midnapore.

The Superintendents of Police, Mymensingh, Faizpur, Bakarganj, Chittagong, Rangpur, Malda, Bibbhum Bankura, Howrah, the 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Jessore and Khulna comment favourably on the work of chaukidars. Elsewhere they are reported to be indifferent or negligent in their work. The following are some instances in which dafadars and chaukidars did useful work. In Dacca a dafadar gave important information regarding a dacoity. In Mymensingh in the Parail dacoity case, a chaukidar while pursuing the dacoits was fired at and wounded. In the same district, a dafadar and two chaukidars finding a suspect absent from home awaited his return and succeeded in arresting him with stolen property in his possession. In Dinajpur, a chaukidar followed an accused in a murder case and arrested him in the Dhubri district. In Malda two chaukidars risked their lives in effecting the arrest of two absconders. In Bankura, a dafadar intervening to prevent a breach of the peace was wounded with an axe. In the same district a dafadar and a chaukidar arrested the notorious dacoit Punjab Khan. In Hooghly, a chaukidar was wounded in an attempt to arrest dacoits. In all these cases the dafadars and chaukidars were suitably rewarded. In addition several chaukidars were successful in arresting thieves with stolen property while on round duties and in arresting absconders.

Chaukidars were greatly in arrears of pay in the following districts: 1,127 in Bakarganj, 927 in Mymensingh, 515 in Midnapore, 154 each in Rangpur and Pabna. The Divisional Commissioners concerned will be addressed on the subject. The Madaripur dafadari scheme, which was inaugurated in 1914, still continues as an experimental measure. The scheme promises well and is receiving the close attention of the District officers.

Mr. Bradley, Superintendent of Police, Dacca, again reports that there has been no improvement in the prompt reporting of crime by chaukidars and considers that any improvement can hardly be expected so long as chaukidars look upon the Presidents as their task masters and regard their obligation to report crime to the police as a minor matter. Mr. Hart, District Magistrate, disagrees with Mr. Bradley and observes that "not a single instance of delay by a chaukidar in reporting crime has been brought to my notice. Chaukidari parades are usually conducted by the least intelligent member of the thana staff and in very few cases is any serious effort made to obtain useful and accurate information at such parades."

My opinion is that the chauk idars are a very great help to the police and much of the work for which credit is necessarily given to the police at present, is actually done by chaukidars and dafadars. If chaukidari parades were properly conducted the chaukidars would be still more helpful. So far as I have seen chaukidars and dafadars are most obedient to constables and Police Officers. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police fully shares the opinion expressed by Mr. Hait. I agree with the District Magistrate that the chaukidar is of very great assistance to the police, and does not always receive the credit which is due to him. On the other hand, the complaint is universal that crime is not always reported as promptly as it should be. It was pointed out in the resolution on the annual report for 1915 that the chaukidari administration is in a state of transition and that the degree of effective assistance the chaukidar can afford the police depends very much on the individual officer. It is invariably the case that in those districts where a genuine effort is made to secure the assistance of the chaukidar by treating him with sympathy and consideration the best results are obtained and the most efficient station officer is the one who recognizes this fact. Mr. Whalley, Superintendent of Police Jessore, in an interesting note describes a system of night patrols by chaukidars he has put in force with the approval of the District Magistrate. In his forwarding note, the District Magistrate remarks: "As far as I have been able to consult local public opinion the scheme is greatly welcomed and the results are promising. Mr. Whalley has wisely recognised that the best supervision over the chaukidar is that of the villagers and if he can secure their co-operation the scheme stands a good chance of success. I hope to examine the scheme further at my next visit to Jessore."

22 Altogether 44,270 or 51.1 per cent of the chaukidars were punished during the year as compared with 44,611 or 51.4 per cent in the preceding year. Three hundred and fifty two judicial punishments were inflicted which included 267 for neglect of duty and 85 for substantive offences, while 1,738 were dismissed and 42,180 fined. Chittagong heads the list of punishments with an increase of 13.0 followed by Rangpur with 10.3, Khulna 10.2 and Muzshidabad 8.4. The percentage rewarded slightly increased from 14.1 to 15.6. In Dinajpur rewards increased by 34.5 per cent followed by Noakhali with 16.4. Howrah with 9.5 and Midnapore with 5.1. On the other hand, Faridpur shows a decrease of 18.3 per cent, followed by Pabna with 9 per cent. Including the closing balance of the previous year, the amount in the Reward Fund totalled Rs 1,65,800-12-10 and the expenditure incurred was Rs 78,526-12 leaving a closing balance of Rs 87,279-0-10. The sum realised by fines amounted to Rs 64,302. The balances of the Chaukidari Reward Fund continue to be high in Rangpur, Pabna, Rajshahi, Hooghly, Burdwan and Tippera. Attention was drawn in last year's report to the excessive balances on the credit side of the first four districts and it is disappointing to find that rewards in the Pabna district have still further decreased. In all the districts in which funds are plentiful a little more liberality might well be displayed. Special attention was drawn in last year's report to the necessity for rewarding meritorious work as liberally as possible at a time when there has been a serious increase of crime throughout the Province, and the necessity for increased vigilance on the part of the village chaukidar more essential. The Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, complains that the balance to the credit of the Chaukidari Reward Fund has sunk so low that the District Magistrate found it necessary to stop the payment of rewards until more money had accumulated in the fund. A similar difficulty has been experienced in the Faridpur district. The difficulty complained of is partly due to the neglect to pay sufficient attention to the working of section 27 of the Bengal Village Chaukidari Act, VI of 1870. It has been pointed out by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division that the penalties leviable on defaulting tax-payers under section 27 of that Act are not regularly imposed and that even if imposed and realized, the proceeds are not always credited to the Reward Fund. Mr. French has therefore requested the Magistrates of his Division to pay increased attention to this important source of income.

The number of subdivisions in which the percentage of chaukidars rewarded fell below 5 per cent was six against sixteen. No rewards were apparently paid in the Rampurhat subdivision of the Birbhum district and the Superintendent of Police has not offered any explanation for the entire absence of rewards in this subdivision. As stated in last year's report, the management of the Reward Fund varies greatly throughout the Province and in many subdivisions is not under the control of the Superintendent of Police.

SECTION V

23 Finance—The Budget grant was increased from Rs 86,91,000 to Rs 91,62,000, the latter figure including a grant of Rs 4,24,000 for, among other reforms, the reorganization of the subordinate and river police in Eastern Bengal. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs 93,83,655* against Rs 87,86,321, an increase of Rs 5,97,334 over the figures of the previous year. Of this sum Rs 2,65,616 represents increased expenditure on account of the Criminal Investigation Department. The chief item in the increase is a sum of Rs 1,03,000 sanctioned later in the year in addition to the original budget grant of Rs 70,000 under the head of secret service. Of the total grant of Rs 1,73,000, Rs 1,46,000 was expended on account of allowances to detenus domiciled under the Defence of India Act, and as this sum represents only a little more than half the actual sum expended on allowances it is a sufficient reply to the constant allegation of illiberal treatment. Increased expenditure under the head of "district executive force" is mainly responsible for the balance of the increase. The chief items are Rs 32,254 due to additions to the numerical strength of the force, Rs 32,476 under the head of "clothing", Rs 47,365 under "arms, accoutrements and ordnance stores", Rs 29,730 under "petty construction", Rs 27,666 under "escort charges", Rs 32,441 under "cost of railway warrants", Rs 27,268 under "steam launch establishment", and Rs 24,164 under "rewards".

The expenditure on account of the Military Police increased by Rs 4,016 under the head of "clothing" and "ordnance stores".

The budget estimate for 1916-17 provided for an expenditure of Rs 12,706,000 including a sum of Rs 33,61,796 on account of much needed reforms but the actual expenditure sanctioned was Rs 91,62,000, the budget being thus curtailed by Rs 35,44,000.

A good deal of eloquence has lately been expended on the subject of increased expenditure on the Police, but if an efficient and contented force is desired it must be paid for. A high degree of efficiency can hardly be expected from an underpaid, undermanned and badly housed force, deficient both in clothing and equipment. A considerably larger expenditure will have to be faced before the urgent needs of the department can be satisfied.

24 The total expenditure on police buildings during the financial year 1916-17 was Rs 9,59,905 as compared with Rs 11,85,949 in the previous year, of which Rs 2,70,258 was expended by the Police Department and Rs 6,89,697 by the Public Works Department. Of the amount expended by the Public Works Department a sum of Rs 5,44,464 was allotted for the completion of new buildings and Rs 1,45,233 for repairs to existing buildings. Of the amount expended departmentally Rs 56,827 was utilized for repairs and Rs 2,13,431 for new construction.

The projects administratively approved now amount to over Rs 90 lakhs. Very few new projects were undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year for want of funds. Deputy Inspectors-General have been instructed to do their best until normal conditions are restored to maintain and reconstruct where necessary all buildings borne on the books of the Police Department from the money sanctioned under the head "petty construction" and "petty repairs".

A sum of Rs 16,00,000 has been provided in the budget for 1917-18 for the construction of Police buildings by the Public Works Department. Of

* Preliminary figures furnished by the Accountant General Bengal, the books remaining open for adjustment until the 31st July.

this, Rs 4 00 000 for buildings in connection with the reorganisation of the subordinate police in Eastern Bengal. The greater proportion of the balance will be utilized on urgent schemes for housing the subordinate police. Although liberal provision has been made in this year's budget for buildings the needs of the department are still very great and it will be a considerable time before matters are on a completely satisfactory footing.

SECTION VI

25 Prevention and detection of crime—The total volume of cognizable crime reported under classes I to V including 7 853 cases pending at the close of 1915 was 120 920 against 120 217 or an increase of 703 cases. Of this number 81,198 (including 4 280 pending cases) were reported to the police showing an increase of 1,370 cases and 33,722 (including 3 573 pending cases) were reported to Magistrates, showing a decrease of 667 cases as compared with the previous year. In class VI the total number was 24 621 (including 670 pending cases) against 24 385, an increase of 236 cases over the figure of 1915. The total number reported under all classes, including 8 523 pending cases amounted to 145 541, against 144 602, or an increase of 939 cases. True cases under classes I to V decreased from 86 699 to 85 693 and under class VI from 108 870 to 107,644. Excluding the pending cases of the previous year, the total number reported under classes I to V was 113 067 against 112 749 of the previous year or an increase of 318 cases. An increase in reported cases under classes I—V occurred in 11 districts and was most noticeable in Tippera followed by Dacca, Bogra, Pabna and Nadia.

There was little variation except under Class III which includes serious offences against property. The increase of reported crime under this head was 2,777 but true cases increased only by 327 and under all other classes there was a decrease in the number of cases declared true. Under Class V minor offences against property there was a decrease of 993 in the number of cases reported and a decrease of 1 042 in the number of cases declared true. In the newly constituted Dacca Range consisting of the Dacca, Mymensingh and Tippera districts, the figures for Mymensingh are nearly stationary but there has been an increase in the number of cases declared true both in Dacca and Tippera. In the former district the increase is attributed partly to the unrest caused by the war but the District Magistrate agrees with the Superintendent that 'inadequate sentences must largely contribute to the increase of crime'. The Commissioner expresses the opinion 'that the crop of wild rumours that circulate from a city such as Dacca tends to create unrest and doubtless encourages criminals in the belief that the reins of authority are slackened'. In the Tippera district, the increase was principally due to the scarcity caused over a wide area by the floods of the previous year. In the Baidwan and Rajshahi Ranges there was practically no variation in the number of cases declared true under Classes I—V. In the Presidency Range, there was a decrease of 823 true cases mainly in the 24 Parganas and Khulna, due to preventive action under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and to the institution of patrols. The decrease of 742 cases in the new Bakarganj Range is probably due to the energetic action taken in 1915 which resulted in the conviction at Barisal of a large number of criminals by the Special Tribunal. On the whole there has been remarkably little variation and although the figures for both reported crime and cases declared true are much in excess of the figures for 1914 and previous years it is satisfactory that the outbreak of crime due to conditions arising out of the war has been kept under control. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division considers that the Police are to be congratulated on the good work of the year and Mr Samman is of opinion that the Police have made a genuine effort to deal with the large increase of crime.

26 Of 40,618 cognizable cases reported direct to Magistrates 1 451 including 113 cases pending at the close of the previous year, were referred to the police for investigation as compared with 1,718 out of 39 959 cases in the preceding year. Of these only 407

Investigation of crime by the Police—

(a) of cases instituted by or before a Magistrate

cases or 28 per cent against 241 in 1915 were sent for trial. The decrease of 267 cases is satisfactory but there is still room for the exercise of greater discretion in referring cases to the police specially in the districts of Murshidabad, Midnapore Hooghly and Mymensingh in which the figures were 51, 180, 60 and 218 against 59, 139, 48 and 204 respectively, of the previous year.

In addition to the number shown above in which the police had to draw up First Information Reports under section 154, Criminal Procedure Code, 696 cases were sent to the police for enquiry on specific points under section 202, a very large number coming from Rajshahi, Bakarganj and Hooghly, viz., 139, 154 and 96, respectively. In connection with this the Subdivisional Magistrate of Rajshahi says 'When it transpired from the statement recorded that the complainant went to the thana officer and lodged information with regard to his grievances, the police officer was asked to report about the allegation or to take up the cases under cognizable sections.' This does not appear to be a very good reason for referring cases to the police as it is a matter of common knowledge that when the police refuse to take cognizance of a case, the complainant not infrequently comes to Court with an exaggerated story and obtains an order on the police to investigate. I can only repeat what I said last year that during a period when the resources of the police are being severely taxed it is imperative that greater discretion should be exercised when referring cases to the police for enquiry.

26(b) The percentage of cases investigated fell from 91.06 to 87.2. The

Investigation or abstention from enquiry of cases reported at a police station or taken up by the Police with the result of investigation (including bad livelihood cases)

police abstained from investigation in 14,704 cases against 11,587 in the preceding year, of which 10,152 were burglaries (serial No 29), 4,382 thefts (serial No 34) and the remainder under other sections. The percentage of burglaries and thefts refused investigation rose from 19.9 and 13.5 in 1915 to 24.2 and 17.4, respectively. Of 10,152 burglaries not investigated, 6,405 cases were with theft and the remainder were mere attempts or cases in which no property was stolen. All districts except the 24 Parganas, Nadia, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, Bakarganj, and Faridpur show a higher percentage of refusals in burglaries, the highest being in Birbhum with 34.5 per cent, followed by Tippera with 32.3, Mymensingh with 31.4 and Khulna with 30.9. In Chittagong the percentage of burglaries not investigated rose from 2.7 to 13.7 which shows a satisfactory improvement. In theft cases, the percentage of refusals for the whole province rose from 13.5 to 17.4, Birbhum heading the list with 33.7 per cent followed by Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh and Tippera which returned a percentage of over 20 each. The percentage was below 10 in five districts, viz., Nadia, Jessore, Hooghly, Darjeeling and Chittagong. No explanation has been offered for the fall in the percentage of abstention from enquiry in the Hooghly district.

Four hundred and sixty six cases in which investigation was refused by the police were subsequently enquired into under orders of the Magistrate. Only two per cent resulted in conviction. Although the provincial total discloses a slight improvement, there is yet observable in some districts a marked tendency to investigate an undue proportion of petty crime, notably in the case of the 24 Parganas, Nadia, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Darjeeling. The question is not solely one of principle. Even admitting that the balance of advantage lies in exercising moderation in the power to abstain from investigation, the paucity of the investigating staff renders it imperatively necessary that its time should not be taken up by insisting upon the investigation of petty crime at the expense of crime of a more serious nature in which the hand of the professional can be clearly discerned. Petty village crime can be dealt with by relying on the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, but professional crime requires prolonged and patient investigation. As the number of investigating centres gradually increases it may be possible for the police to undertake more investigations but under existing conditions there is an urgent need for the police to concentrate their attention on serious and organized crime such as dacoity and burglary.

Of the total number of cases investigated by the Police, 36.06 per cent were sent up for trial against 36.5 in 1915, 38.4 in 1914 and 37.4 in 1913. The incidence of thefts and burglaries per hundred thousand of the population rose during the year by .9 and 2.9 respectively.

In the Presidency Range satisfactory results were obtained in the 24 Parganas with a percentage of 44.1 while in Muishidabad the percentage fell from 47.0 to 39.8. There was a slight improvement in Khulna, the figures rising from 20.5 to 25.4. The Burdwan Range was most successful with a percentage of 45.9 but the variation in the districts of this Range is remarkable. In Howrah and Hooghly the percentage was 62.1 and 59.2 respectively while in Birbhum and Midnapore the percentage was as low as 27.5 and 29.5. It is difficult to account for these variations except on the assumption that the investigating staff is less efficient in the latter two districts. With the exception of Durgel the results were poor in all the districts of the Rajshahi Range. In the Dacca and Bakarganj Ranges the results were also far from satisfactory but on the whole there is little variation from the figures of previous years. I have mentioned in previous reports that detective ability is not lacking in the force but it is afforded little opportunity to assert itself. The investigating staff is overburdened with an ever-increasing volume of police duties and except on the most occasions receives no assistance from the public. They are expected to investigate far too many cases and the difficulties they labour under are not always sufficiently appreciated. As a result the best officers are apt to become discouraged and apathetic in the discharge of their duties.

Statement K gives the number of proceedings under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and the number of successful prosecutions under that section. There were 974 proceedings instituted under section 110 Criminal Procedure Code, and 894 under section 109, the total being 1,868 against 1,574 in 1915. In 1915 the cases under section 109, were not separately shown but were included in the provincial total. Of the 974 cases under section 110, 887 cases or 91.06 per cent were tried locally, almost all the districts showing a high percentage of local trials. Insufficient use was made of section 110 in the Howrah district and although there was an improvement in the Hooghly district over the figures of last year I should like to see more attention paid to preventive measures in this district. The percentage of successful cases for the whole Province was 81.8 and of the 4,286 persons dealt with under section 110, 73.9 per cent were convicted. In respect of persons convicted the Presidency Range achieved the greatest success with a percentage of 84.3 followed by Rajshahi with 76.5, Bakarganj 76.4, Burdwan 69.5 and Dacca 68.6, but in the latter Range 83.3 per cent of the cases instituted were successful. The figures, however, indicate that sufficient care was not exercised in the selection of persons to be proceeded against. It is satisfactory to note that the steady rise in the percentage of cases convicted is being maintained. The improvement is due to the careful preparation of cases to which much attention has been paid in recent years and to the thorough testing of the evidence by superior officers. The percentage of proceedings tried locally to the total number instituted was 97.6 in the Rajshahi Range, 93.9 in the Presidency Range, 93.5 in the Dacca Range, 93.1 in the Bakarganj Range and 82.1 in the Burdwan Range.

27. The following table shows the comparative results of investigation and trial in other provinces in 1915 and in Bengal in 1915-16 —

Police	Percentage of cases investigated (column 7 of A I) by Police to cases reported (column 4 & 5 of A I).	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (column 11 & 12 of A I).	Percentage of persons convicted Police cases to persons tried (column 9 and 10 of A II).
Central Provinces	55.03	75.5	68.01
United Provinces	69.8	89.6	83.04
Bombay	84.3	86.9	61.9
Punjab	9.8	78.6	64.6
Madras	91.4	92.7	85.1
Burma	90.8	87.4	63.2
Assam	80.03	88.04	71.6
Bihar and Orissa	98.6	90.7	76.1
Bengal { 1915	84.4	90.7	78.8
{ 1916	80.9	90.1	77.3

In respect of the proportion of cases convicted, as well as in respect of persons convicted the Bengal figures on the whole compare favourably with those of other Provinces

28 The total number of cognizable cases instituted before Magistrates and the police *plus* 8,523 cases pending at the close of 1915 was 145,041 against 141,602, or an increase of 939 cases. Of these, 33.04 per cent were decided against 33.1 and convictions were obtained in 69 per cent against 68.7 per cent of the previous year. Altogether 70,075 persons against 72,134 were brought to trial of whom 45.21 or 64.5 per cent were convicted, against 60.6 per cent in 1915.

Malda returns a percentage of 64.7 in cases disposed of and heads the list of five districts viz, Malda, the 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Midnapore and Hooghly in each of which the percentage was over 60. In Bankura and Noakhali the percentage was over fifty. Rajshahi shows a satisfactory improvement, the percentage being 42.9 against 27.05 in the previous year. An improvement is also observable in Howrah, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Bogra in which the percentage increased from 27.1, 12.6, 29.3 and 22.6 to 38.5, 20.07, 35.8 and 28.9 respectively, but the results are still decidedly poor in these districts. In last year's report the percentage of convictions at Khulna was shown as 32.7 which was an error for 56.9. Khulna and Tippera both show a considerable falling off, viz, from 56.9 and 45.7 in 1915 to 27.7 and 26.4, respectively, in 1916. Jessore which for several years has shown poor results showed no improvement last year.

In police cases the percentage of convictions slightly decreased from 88.5 to 87.6. In districts, the percentage was highest in Darjeeling—96.6, and lowest in Mymensingh—72.0, the results were equally poor in this district last year. Other districts with a percentage below 80 are Rangpur 78.5, Faridpur 78.7 and Noakhali 75.7. Last year also the percentage was below 80 in these districts. It is difficult to account for these fluctuations. There is no apparent reason why Tippera should be successful in 95.9 per cent of cases in 1915 and 89.5 in 1916 whereas Mymensingh a district in the same Range returns a percentage of 72.06 in 1915 and 72.0 in 1916.

The number of cases for disposal at the Sessions including 183 pending cases from the previous year was 1,368 against 1,352. Of these 33 were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of and 145 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of cases disposed of was 1,190 or 86.9 per cent, of which 851 or 71.5 per cent ended in conviction against 73 in 1915. Darjeeling as usual showed the best results with 100 per cent of convictions in cases decided, followed by Tippera with 88.4, Dinajpur with 88.2, Malda with 85.7, Bankura with 83.3, Dacca with 82.6 and Jalpaiguri with 81.8. Faridpur returned a percentage of 73.6 against 76.1 and not 26.1 as stated in last year's report due to a misprint. In Murshidabad the percentage fell from 86.9 to 50. Bogra and Mymensingh are two other districts showing poor results with a percentage of 57.6 and 57.2 respectively. Including 416 persons under trial at the close of the preceding year 3,034 persons were committed to the Sessions of whom 2,581 were tried and 1,585 or 61.4 per cent were convicted against 64.1 in 1914 and 59.03 in 1915. In Murshidabad the percentage of persons convicted declined from 80.5 to 30.2 and as previously stated the percentage of cases convicted from 86.9 to 50. I am unable to offer any explanation for this very serious decline but I propose to enquire into the failure at my approaching visit to Murshidabad. The Judges disagreed with the verdict of the Jury in twenty-four cases and referred the cases to the High Court with the result that conviction followed in 19 of the cases referred.

The Special Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act tried two cases at Hooghly, two at Bakarganj and one each at Nadia, Howrah, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong. Of these six ended in conviction.

(e) In cases tried by the Special Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act

In the report for 1913 I ventured to observe that there is also observable a tendency to pass comparatively light sentences in cases in which several previous convictions have been proved as well as an unexplained reluctance to commit habitual offenders to the Court of Sessions. This tendency has not diminished and is the subject of comment in more than one district report. In this connection, the Additional District Magistrate of Dacca writes: I am in agreement with the Superintendent of Police that inadequate sentences must largely contribute to the increase of crime. To bring a criminal under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act he must belong to either a gang or class, the Act leaves out of consideration the growing number of habitual criminals who, taking advantage of the facilities offered by cheap fares and increased means of communication wander all over the Province committing crime with practical impunity and who escape time and again with a light sentence when by chance brought to book. I have no desire to criticise. I merely wish to point out that if the police are to be reasonably successful in their efforts to protect the public, they must receive reasonable support from the courts. The question of the best method of dealing with habitual criminals has received considerable attention in England and resulted in 1908 in the passing of the Prevention of Crimes Act. There appears to be no good reason why the principles embodied in this Act should not be applied to habitual criminals in this country. One very desirable result would be a more uniform system of punishment in the case of habitual offenders. So long as a habitual has the sense to abstain from joining a gang and does not belong to a criminal tribe, he can be convicted several times without much risk of receiving a heavy sentence, but under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act an individual belonging to a gang or to a tribe proclaimed under the Act receives on a second conviction a sentence of seven years, and on a third conviction transportation for life, yet in this province the individual habitual is no less a pest to society than a member of a criminal tribe or gang.

29 There was no improvement in the number of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The percentage fell from 43.9 to 42.3. The figures for Faridpur and Dacca are exceptionally low, 24.2 and 27.3, respectively. Darjeeling with a percentage of 73.5 heads the list of 10 districts in which more than 50 per cent of the cases were disposed of at the first two hearings. One thousand and fifty-three cases or 5.8 per cent were remanded more than six times as against 1,040 or 5.7 per cent in the previous year, the figures being the highest in Dacca (160 cases), followed by Bakarganj with 92 cases. Howrah 91, Faridpur 76 and Pabna 66 cases. As an extreme instance a simple case of theft in Dacca was remanded 28 times before it was disposed of. The delays are attributed, as usual, to pressure of work, paucity of Magistrates and transfer of officers involving *de novo* trials, but they are also believed to be due to Courts commencing their proceedings late in the day.

Commenting on the figures for Bogra, the Divisional Commissioner remarks: The attention of the District Magistrate is being drawn to the dilatoriness of the Magistracy in dealing with bad livelihood cases and to the large number of remands and late sittings of the Courts, and the Commissioner of Dacca expresses the opinion that 'the figures for remands of cases in Magistrates Courts are far from satisfactory'. Mr Hart, District Magistrate of Dacca, considers that "great delay in disposing of cases has had a bad effect on the percentage of convictions". The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range, in the course of his inspections noticed a case in Dacca in which the accused persons surrendered on the 19th of May. The case was still under trial in November. 24 remands having been granted in the interval. Mr Thomas observes: This appears to me to be a very simple case and could in my opinion have been disposed of within a couple of days at the outside. I agree with the opinion of a former District Magistrate of Mymensingh that unbusinesslike habits and a departure from the strict provisions of the Procedure Code at the instance of the Bar are largely responsible for the delay in disposing of cases and that there are some Magistrates who consult the interest of no one but themselves.

and the Bar 'The cause is the general low standard of criminal administration in the Province and the remedy continual supervision

30 Prosecution for institution of false cases —

DISTRICT	N mb f ases d decided by M gistrat t be m lci usly f l s		N mb f f false ase wh h p ose t ns w lertak		N mb f f ase case wh h vi ti was btai ed		DISTRICT	N mb f ases d decided by Magist t to be mal usly f l s		N mb f f l ases in wh h p t ns w e i rtak		N mbe f f l s case wh h co iet was btained	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916		1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
24-P ganas	180	103	13	9	7	2	Dacca	151	158	42	0	13	8
N dia	1	58	4	9	2	4	Mym ns gh	162	135	24	21	14	7
M rchudab d	64	53	8	6	1	1	T pp	81	100	14	14	3	9
Jes	39	42	11	12	6	5							
Kh l	90	83	13	9	4	2							
Total	374	339	49	43	24	14	T t l	394	413	80	35	32	24
B dw	180	105	3	12	1	1							
Birbh m	58	51	6	4	1	3							
Ba k ra	44	46	4	8	2	5							
M d p	104	155	8	10	3	1							
Hooghly	95	87	6	7	3	4							
H wral	63	54	5	3	4	1							
T tal	584	478	34	44	13	15							
Rajshah	57	57	6	4	4	2	B k g j	160	204	16	16	11	10
Din ipu	55	38	14	5	11	4	F dp	83	63	3	11	2	1
J ipaigu i	51	49	2	1	1	1	N khali	41	25	4	6	3	2
Rangp	100	60	14	8	8	4	Chitt g g	110	71	3	3		2
Bogra	30	81	6	6	2	3							
P b a	33	51	4	7	2	1							
Malda	19	20	5	2	5	2							
D jeeling	27	30	8	3	3	3	Total	394	383	26	36	16	16
Total	363	334	39	39	39	19	GRAND TOTAL	2 108	1 927	241	229	117	87

False cases decreased by one hundred and eighty-one Prosecutions were instituted in 11.8 per cent of false cases against 11.4 per cent in the preceding year. The highest percentage of prosecutions instituted is shown by Jessore followed by Noakhali and Dinajpur.

Ninety less convictions were obtained than in the previous year and the percentage of convictions to prosecutions fell from 48.5 to 37.9. The proportion was highest, 100 per cent, in Malda and Darjeeling followed by Birbhum with 75, Chittagong with 66.6, Tippera with 64.2, Bakarganj and Bankura each with 62.5, and Hooghly, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogra with more than 50 per cent. In this connection the Superintendent of Police, Dinajpur, remarks 'The ill success of the prosecution under sections 211 and 182, Indian Penal Code is due to the over-leniency of Magistrates in these cases. In a false dacoity case of Balurghat in which the ornaments alleged to have been stolen were recovered from the possession of the complainant himself, the Magistrate after allowing the complainant over three months to show cause acquitted him after examining his witnesses only who were not subjected to any cross-examination nor was the investigating officer examined. Unless Magistrates will take more trouble than this over these cases, better results cannot be expected.'

Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in 77 cases against 81 in 1915. In this respect Bogra again heads the list but the proportion was only 25.8 against 40 per cent in the previous year. In Dinajpur compensation was awarded in 16.6 per cent of false cases. The percentage in other districts is negligible. The results are decidedly unsatisfactory and it is evident that the subject is not receiving sufficient attention although Government in their resolution on the report of 1915 expressed the desire that "notwithstanding the legal difficulties in the way of such prosecutions and the extra burden of work which they may impose on the courts, it is the duty of Magistrates to examine carefully such cases and order the prosecution of the complainant whenever possible. Under existing conditions a complainant instituting a false case runs little or no risk. Unless the case is a particularly flagrant one it is disposed of with the remarks, "Case false, no evidence to prosecute. I venture to think that, if Magistrates were required to record at greater length their reasons for declining to order a prosecution, an improvement might be effected. Nothing is more likely to deter a complainant from bringing a false case than the certainty that in the event of discovery he will be put to the expense of

1 The statement below refers to the number of true cases in each district under the various heads —

The total volume of serious crime increased by 1,027 cases over the figures of the previous year. The Dacca Range was mainly responsible with an increase of 2,192 cases. The Presidency, Rajshahi and Bakarganj Ranges each show a decrease while in the Burdwan Range there was a slight rise of 141 cases. The increase in the Dacca Range is in my opinion due in a great measure to better reporting as a result of the increase in the number of police-stations in this Range. The increase is most marked under the head of burglaries and thefts. Dacoities decreased by 109 and the fluctuation under the remaining heads was negligible. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division remarks on the successful results of the action taken by the police under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, but considers that the village defence parties were of very little assistance to the police. In the opinion of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division the working of the police appears satisfactory and Mr Samin specially notices Mr Monckton's excellent work in connection with the Oiaon movement which would I feel sure have led to most serious consequences had it not been for his prompt and decisive action at the critical moment. Mr French, Commissioner of the Dacca Division draws attention to the marked increase in offences against property due in the Commissioner's opinion to the crop of wild rumours in connection with the war "which tends to create unrest and a belief that the reins of authority are slackened. These remarks refer chiefly to the increase in the number of thefts and burglaries dacoities having decreased in the Dacca Division by 107 cases.

There was a slight increase of 17 cases under this head. The Presidency Range returns show an increase of 28 cases due to an increase of 35 cases in the Jessore district. But the 54 cases reported from this district include unlawful assemblies, true cases of riot increased only by two. Twenty-five cases resulted in loss of life. In the Burdwan Range, there was a satisfactory decrease of 26 cases, most marked in the Howrah district. Loss of life resulted in only two cases. The Rajshahi Range shows an increase of 25 cases, 6 resulting in loss of life. The two districts responsible are Dinajpur and Pabna with an increase of 12 and 24 cases, respectively. The Superintendent of Police of Dinajpur attributes the increase in that district to better reporting, an explanation I am unable to follow unless it means that riots in the past have been suppressed. The Superintendent of Police of Pabna reports that none of the cases were serious and that only two ended fatally. In the Dacca Division riots decreased by two cases. In Mymensingh there was a noticeable decrease of 31 cases due in the Commissioner's opinion to the settlement of the district which has resulted in 'reducing substantially the number and seriousness of riots due to land disputes'. Fifty-six cases in the Presidency Range, 61 in the Rajshahi Range and 128 in the other two Ranges were in connection with land disputes. Warning notices were freely issued with good results in almost all the districts of the Presidency but no action was taken in any case against zamindars or landholders in connection with these notices. Altogether 2,352 proceedings against 2,189 in the previous year were instituted under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, and 3,127 persons were bound down to keep the peace. The number of persons dealt with under section 106 Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,100 against 1,048 in 1915. There was no case during the year in which a breach of the peace occurred on account of the negligence of the police, but the Superintendent of Police, Tippera reports a reluctance on the part of Magistrates to utilize the provisions of sections 145 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, considering a warning sufficient action. The Superintendent also mentions a case of riot accompanied by murder between two rival zamindars which might have been prevented, had the Magistrate dealing with the case taken prompt action on the police report. It is not stated whether this instance of neglect was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

Twenty-five special Constables were appointed in Mymensingh to check the activities of a gang of dacoits at Bajitpur and 20 were appointed in Bankura district to check a disturbance amongst the Sonthals residing in the jurisdiction of Raipur police station. Two each were appointed in Jessore and Burdwan and in Jalpaiguri 614 special Constables were appointed in connection with the Oraon movement.

The provincial figures show an increase of only 5 cases. The fluctuation is most marked in Mymensingh and Tippera, the former showing a decrease of only 8 cases and the latter an increase of 13 cases. Out of a total of 84 cases only 24 were cases of actual counterfeiting. The majority of cases were for possessing or uttering counterfeit coins.

There was an increase of 40 true cases under this head, the figures being 439 against 399 in the preceding year. The increase is most noticeable in Burdwan, Nadia and Tippera, these 3 districts returning an increase of 11, 10 and 9 cases, respectively. The Mymensingh figures are 53 against 45, followed by Bakerganj with 39 against 54. Excluding murders by dacoits, firearms were used in 7 cases viz., one each at Rangpur and Dacca, 2 at Mymensingh and 3 at Noakhali. Four of these cases were connected with the seditious movement. Of the 439 cases returned as true, 167 cases in which 365 persons were concerned were disposed of by the Courts. The results were not satisfactory, only 109 persons being convicted in 68 cases. In the majority of cases the murder was due either to domestic quarrels, intrigues or jealousy. But 35 cases of murder are reported in which the object was robbery, the victims in most instances being public women. No less than 14 such cases occurred in the Burdwan district and 12 in Hooghly. This form

of crime is receiving the special attention of the Criminal Investigation Department. The following are some of the most notable cases of murder reported by the district police — A woman under the influence of religious mania killed and devoured her two children at the instigation of her spiritual adviser and at Rangpur two women suspected of witchcraft were murdered by the villagers.

A wounded dacoit was murdered by his companions in the Bankura district as he proved a hindrance to their retreat. A notable instance of good detective work was the arrest of a man in the Cuttack district wanted for murder in the Dinajpur district. In the Pabna district a man in a fit of temporary insanity hacked to death his wife and four men, and in the same district a woman murdered her daughter as the person to whom she had married the girl was a constant source of annoyance. A boy suspected of giving information to the police was shot dead in the Noakhali district. The case unfortunately remained undetected.

There was a decrease of 7 cases from the figures of last year. The number of cases ending in conviction was 103 against the same number in 1915 and the number of persons convicted 173 against 179.

True cases increased from 22 to 35 of which only two were classed as professional. In one case the victim was a resident of Rangpur, and the other case occurred at Mymensingh. The man responsible for both cases was eventually arrested and convicted. In three cases, husbands were the victims of faithless wives. Seven cases in which 7 persons were involved ended in conviction against 2 cases with 4 persons in 1915.

Seven cases of infanticide were reported against the same number in 1915, only one of which ended in conviction. In this case which occurred in Noakhali a widow murdered her illegitimate new-born child.

The number of reported cases was 188 against 275 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 58 cases involving 75 persons against 88 cases involving 108 persons in the previous year. The decrease is satisfactory, but these cases are seldom reported unless the culprit is detected in the act.

The total number of reported dacoities fell from 837 to 703 and the cases accepted as true from 653 to 544, but if we exclude 28 cases which occurred in previous years brought to light in the course of the investigation into the present outbreak the actual number of true cases is 516 or a decrease of 137 cases. This is satisfactory but the figures are still much above normal. At the same time it may be mentioned that a fair proportion of the cases are of a petty nature. This is notably the case in Midnapore where the increase is liable to give an exaggerated idea of the actual conditions. On one night, for example, five huts in the same village were attacked by a gang of Kherias who three nights later attacked three huts in a neighbouring village. Under the rules these are shown as eight separate dacoities. In one case nothing was stolen and the total value of the property taken in the remaining seven amounted only to about Rs 100. On another occasion when three dacoities were reported from the same village, it transpired on enquiry that the dacoits after attacking a shop and removing property valued at Rs 3 boarded two boats anchored in the canal near by, and that in one they found nothing and in the other two annas. The Superintendent of Police, Howrah reports that the greater proportion of dacoities in his district were of a petty nature and the Superintendent of Dinajpur classifies only 9 out of 14 dacoities as important. These remarks, however, apply only to a few districts. As a result of the special measures adopted in Barisal, dacoities in that district decreased from 158 to 36 and in the 24-Parganas from 68 to 40. Other districts showing an appreciable decrease are Rangpur, Bankura and Jalpaiguri. On the other hand dacoities increased in Khulna, Rajshahi,

Mymensingh and Tippera. Two large gangs have recently been traced in Khulna and will probably result in checking the outbreak in that district. Hooghly continues to give trouble. The dacoits in this district are almost entirely the work of upcountry gangs who seek refuge in the mills and in Calcutta where it is difficult to trace them. In this connection it is noteworthy that over 2500 members of criminal tribes registered in the United Provinces are absent from their homes and remained untraced up to the end of last year. In all probability the majority of these criminals have taken refuge in Bengal and are responsible for an appreciable proportion of the serious crime of the Province especially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Wide publicity was given to the orders of Government offering a reward of Rs. 1500 for the arrest of an armed dacoit, and Rs. 500 for the arrest of an unarmed dacoit and is likely to produce satisfactory results. The total amount expended in rewards was Rs. 12,450 against Rs. 9500 in the previous year. Of the 703 reported cases only 18 were attributed to youths of the *Bhadralok* class and this is a sufficient reply to the constant allegation that the police are in the habit of fastening the guilt in the majority of cases on to the so-called 'respectable classes'. One hundred and fifty-four cases involving 718 persons were disposed of by the Courts against 148 cases involving 740 in the preceding year. Three hundred and thirty-three persons were convicted against 378 in 1915. I do not anticipate a complete return to normal conditions until the causes which led to the sudden outbreak of crime at the end of 1914, have been removed. But the continual pressure applied by the police and the special measures adopted last year have resulted not only in checking the outbreak of dacoities but in materially decreasing the number of reported cases.

The cases decreased from 349 to 325 all the Ranges showing a decrease except the Dacca Range where an increase of 14 cases occurred over the figures of the previous year. In the districts of Bikaiganj the 24 Parganas and Rajshahi robberies decreased by 13, 12 and 11 true cases respectively. Jessore and Howrah report a decrease of 8 cases each, Dinajpur 7 cases and Burdwan 6 cases. In Midnapore although there was a decrease of 5 cases the number of robberies reported from this district was 47. Judicial results showed an improvement 74 cases ending in conviction against 63 and the number of persons convicted increased from 112 to 125.

Although the provincial total shows a slight increase of only 444 cases the fluctuation in the districts is remarkable. Burglaries in the 24 Parganas decreased by no less than 562 cases and in Khulna by 320. The remaining three districts of the Presidency Division show an increase. In the Burdwan Division, burglaries decreased by 132 in Hooghly and 207 in Burdwan the neighbouring districts all returning an increase. In the Rajshahi Division there was a noticeable decrease in Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and a slight decrease in Jalpaiguri, Malda and Darjeeling but this was largely counterbalanced by the increase in Bogra and Pabna. In the Dacca Range burglaries increased by 1659 cases, Dacca and Tippera with 1068 and 478 respectively being chiefly responsible for the increase. In the new Bikaiganj Range, the total is nearly stationary. It is difficult to explain the cause of increases and decreases in burglaries and the district reports afford little assistance in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. But in certain districts of the Dacca Division the increase may safely be attributed to better reporting due to the increased number of investigating centres. Convictions were obtained in 1319 cases against 1360 and the number of persons convicted was 1620 against 1,773 in the previous year.

I regret to report that no gang cases were instituted during the year. I have always held that the failure to make use of sections 400 and 401 of the Indian Penal Code has been the main cause of the failure to keep organised crime such as dacoity under control. I dealt with the subject very fully in the annual report for 1912, and in a subsequent report submitted to Government in the same year,

This resulted in the removal of some of the difficulties I brought to notice and I hope that we shall now be in a position to revert to the procedure which proved so successful in the past. Although no gang cases were instituted the subject was not entirely neglected and 4 cases are now under preparation which I hope will be brought to trial this year.

Thefts increased by 793 cases. Altogether 4,550 cases with 5,193 prisoners ended in conviction against 4,667 cases with 5,582 persons in the previous year. One hundred and sixty-five persons were arrested by patrol parties.

Cattle thefts decreased by 132 cases. Conviction was obtained in 570 cases involving 699 persons against 677 cases and 874 persons in the previous year.

I agree with the Superintendent of Police, Dinajpur, that the figures are unreliable and the probabilities are that considerably more cattle thefts occur than are reported. Mr. Farmer points out that no less than 992 reports were made to the police of cattle being missed and expresses the opinion that in the majority of these cases the animal was stolen. A system of blackmail also prevails the stolen cattle being returned to the owner on payment of a sum previously agreed to. Needless to say these cases are seldom reported to the police.

The number of cases reported was 531 against 537. Of this number 67 were classed as professional. There was no case of cheating by Muzaffarpur Sonais but a case of cheating by the well known bracelet trick was reported from the Hooghly district in which two men of Ghazipur district were concerned. They were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Four cases of hidden treasure and 3 of the money doubling trick were also reported from other districts but they disclosed no feature of particular interest. Seven cases of insurance fraud were instituted during the year 5 being in connection with the marine policies of the Universal Insurance Company. Of the 7 cases, 4 were declined mistake of law or fact one ended in conviction under section 406 and 2 were pending.

Forty cases were reported against 24 in 1915. Of these 10 occurred in Mymensingh 8 in Chittagong 6 in Tippera 4 in the 24-Parganas, 2 each in Khulna and Midnapur and 1 each in Murshidabad, Barisal, Bankura, Hooghly, Rangpur, Bogra, Dacca and Faidpur.

The percentage of the value of property recovered to the total amount stolen was 9.6 against 8.9 in 1915. In this respect Noakhali heads the list this year also with a percentage of 20.3 followed by Chittagong with 24.7 and Darjeeling with 24.1.

SECTION VII

32 **Revolutionary crime** — The strength of the Intelligence Branch was temporarily increased by two Additional Superintendents, one Inspector, 53 head constables and 46 constables. Messrs G. W. Dixon and C. F. S. Fairweather joined as Special Superintendents on the 2nd September and 28th August 1916 respectively and Messrs H. C. Hunt, E. H. Corbett and J. E. Armstrong were placed on special duty in the department from the 1st April 1916, 7th July 1916 and 10th December 1916, respectively. Mr. J. F. Spencer acted as Special Assistant from 22nd August to 29th September 1916 during Mr. McKinty's absence on leave. Otherwise there were no changes in the superior staff. Mr. Warden held charge of the department throughout the year.

Mr Warden was on tour for three days Mr Tegart for twenty seven days Mr Colson for seventy-one days Mr Dixon for sixteen days, Mr Fairweather for thirty four days, Mr Corbett for six days and Mr Hunt for two days

There were 24 cases of revolutionary crime reported during the year as against 36 in the preceding year. They included sixteen dacoities, two attempted dacoities, and six murders. Of the 16 dacoities four were reported from Mymensingh and Tippera, Faridpur and Howrah each reported two cases and Pabna Calcutta Dacca and Khulna one each.

Of the dacoity cases two in Mymensingh were attended with murder. In the first (the Katiadi dacoity) a villager was fatally wounded and in the second (the Parail dacoity) the victim was the son of the man whose house was attacked. In the Gindia dacoity of the Tippera district one of the accomplices was arrested in the act of cutting the telegraph wires and on conviction sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment under the Telegraph Act and to a further term of two years rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act. In the Laliteswar dacoity of the same district five villagers were killed and five wounded in a plucky attempt to arrest the dacoits. One of the dacoits who was subsequently identified to be an absconding detenu of the name of Probodh Bhattacharji was captured and died as a result of injuries inflicted by the justly incensed villagers. An excellent capture was effected of all the dacoits and the loot taken in the Ramdianali dacoity, which occurred in Dacca on the 30th September 1916. The dacoits seven in number were tried by a Special Tribunal and sentenced to seven years imprisonment each. Apart from the Laliteswar dacoity resistance was offered by the villagers in only one other case. This was an attempted dacoity in the Howrah district when the villagers assembled on which the dacoits dispersed.

The vendetta directed against the Indian Police officers of the Intelligence Branch continued with unabated energy during the year and four police officers were ruthlessly murdered. I have previously referred to the great loss the Bengal Police have sustained by the dastardly murder of Babu Basanta Kumar Chatterji Deputy Superintendent of the Intelligence Branch which occurred on the 30th June 1916. The deceased officer a man of exceptional ability and a high sense of duty rose in the department through sheer merit. A man of kindly nature he won the affectionate esteem not only of his subordinates and brother officers, but of the general public. He followed the path of duty without swerving although he knew that his life had been declared forfeit, even after two determined attempts had been made to murder him. His courage and devotion to duty will ever remain an inspiration and an example to his brother officers, both European and Indian, who sincerely deplore his loss. The other police officers murdered were a sub-inspector of the Calcutta Police and two watcher head constables of Dacca. A man suspected to be a police spy was shot dead in Noakhali early in the year and scarcely a week later another man who fell under suspicion was murdered in Mymensingh, and on the evening of the 28th January 1916, the head master of the Malda Zilla school was cruelly murdered by two or three persons, one of whom was arrested and on conviction sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Malda. The sentence was upheld by the High Court.

The appeal to the High Court in the Barisal case resulted in the upholding of the sentence in the case of three of the convicted persons and in the acquittal of two others who have since been brought under the operations of Regulation III of 1818.

In the course of the year nine cases were tried by the Special Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act, and resulted as follows —

Trial by Special Commissioners under the Defence of India Act

The Bhowanipuri Khanda Conspiracy case arose out of a quarrel between two notorious opium smugglers. The Customs Department were led to search

a tank at Kharda on information that it contained illicit excise material instead of which some bombs, ammunition and a portion of the property stolen in the Corporation Street dacoity were found

The prosecution of six persons under sections 5 and 6 of the Explosives Substances Act (VI of 1908) section 190 Indian Penal Code section 412 Indian Penal Code and 120-B, Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) was sanctioned by Government but resulted in the conviction of only the following —

- (1) Hridayal Singh, five years rigorous imprisonment under section 120 B 190, Indian Penal Code, and five years under section 5 of the the Explosives Act the sentences to run concurrently
- (2) Surja Prasad Saha two years rigorous imprisonment under section 120-B-90, Indian Penal Code

In the Golabari Howrah case Jugal Kishor Datta, armed with a Mauser pistol when escaping from the police who were raiding the house in which he was living with other revolutionaries, was challenged by a beat head-constable. He fired point blank at the head constable who struck him down and arrested him. The Mauser was picked up close to the scene of the arrest. Jugal Datta was tried under sections 19 (c) and (b) of the Arms Act and section 307 Indian Penal Code and sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment under section 307 Indian Penal Code

The Ramdianali dacoity case as previously stated was also tried by a Special Tribunal and resulted in the conviction of all the seven persons committed for trial

In the house search of Ajit Krishna Sen of Garifa Nalhati police station 24 Parganas, six bottles containing highly explosive substances were seized. Ajit Sen was tried under section 5 of the Explosives Substances Act, convicted and sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment

Five persons compulsorily restrained under the Defence of India Act were tried for breaches of their orders. Three were convicted and two acquitted

In addition to these successful prosecutions, three cases under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were successfully instituted and resulted, together with the cases disposed of in 1916 in 15 persons being bound down

Sixteen Mauser pistols, belonging to the consignment of 50 Mausers and 46,000 rounds of ammunition stolen from Messrs R B Rodda & Co in August 1914 were recovered in the course of the year, viz, one from Jugal Kishor Datta at Howrah in August 1916, one from the house of Annala Chakrabatti at Comilla in October 1916, three as a result of secret information, four in the house of Kshetra Charan Banarji at Chandernagore in December 1916, and seven in a house at Jhaupara, Nalhati police-station, Birbhum, in January 1917. Jugal Kishor Datta as stated, was convicted under section 307, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Annada Chakrabatti was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment under the Arms Act. Kshetra Banarji was tried by the French authorities at Chandernagore and sentenced to 6 months simple imprisonment. In consequence of the Jhaupara find, Nibaran Ghatak, who was responsible for placing the pistols in the house of Dukhon Bala Debi at Jhaupara, was convicted under the Arms Act, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Dukhon Bala Debi was convicted on the same charge and sentenced to two years imprisonment

Acting on information that two men on cycles who would probably be armed with revolvers, had arranged to meet two other men near the Comilla dâk bungalow on the evening of the 29th May 1916 with a view to receiving a considerable sum of money, which the latter had been induced

to contribute to the revolutionary cause by threats conveyed both by letter and verbally at previous meetings the Superintendent of Police Tippera, after despatching to the locality a party of armed police in plain clothes himself proceeded to the spot accompanied by the Additional Superintendent of Police and a sub-inspector. The information proved to be correct, but of the two persons only one Tarapada Bhattacharya was arrested. The other made good his escape in the subsequent confusion. Shots were exchanged on both sides and unfortunately resulted in a prisoner being fatally wounded. On the 5th September, Tarapada Bhattacharya was convicted under section 387 Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment. The conviction was upheld by the High Court.

Seditious literature

Unusual activity in the circulation of seditious leaflets was observed in the course of the year.

In Pabna in the first half of the year two Bengalis were detected posting leaflets and were convicted by the District Magistrate under section 124A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment each.

In August 1916 the Government of India were pleased to pass a rule under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915 penalising under certain conditions the possession of prohibited documents. This rule supplies a long-felt want and will be of considerable assistance to the Police.

During the year 1916 an attempt was made to get to closer grips with the revolutionary movement in this Province, which had been gradually gaining in intensity since the outbreak of war. Out of the 157 persons believed on very substantial grounds to have been concerned in the outrages of the year 1916 measures were taken against no fewer than 123. Of these, 20 were sentenced by the Courts to various sentences or were bound down, three died or were killed, 31 were made State prisoners and 64 were compulsorily domiciled under the Defence of India Act. Besides the actual participants there are also the organizers of crime and others with varying degrees of complicity.

During the twelve months of 1916 the number domiciled under the Defence of India Act was 494, of whom 117 or nearly one fourth were domiciled at their homes. At the end of the year 73 persons had been made State prisoners and 690 had been brought under the operation of the Defence of India Act. This action has so far had a remarkably beneficial effect in checking revolutionary crime and the spread of revolutionary doctrines in Bengal.

At the same time it is fully recognised that the problem is not merely a police problem, namely the prevention and punishment of actual crime, though this is absolutely necessary. It is an economic problem, a social problem and a political problem of grave magnitude, and the police measures taken can only be a contribution to its solution.

I desire once more to bring to the notice of Government the loyal and faithful service rendered by the officers and men of the Bengal Police during a period of unusual strain. It is entirely due to the tireless energy of the Intelligence Branch and the loyal co-operation of the officers and men of the District Police throughout the Province that some check has been placed on the previous steady advance of revolutionary crime in Bengal. The attacks on the department by a certain section of the Press have not abated in violence yet it has always appeared to me strange that the conduct of a force such a large proportion of which are Indians themselves, should be subject to such vilification. I claim on behalf of the Police that the quality of the investigating staff is steadily rising, that members of some of the best families in Bengal are found to serve in it, that they have carried out their difficult duties with marked ability and that they have used the powers conferred on them by the Defence of India Act with tact and moderation. To quote the

verdict passed on the work of the Police of another Province, 'The measure of Police achievement is not what happened but what might have happened but did not

SECTION VIII

33 Mr F O Daly C.I.F. was in charge of the Department with Mr A E O Sullivan as his Assistant throughout the year. Babu Bhawani Nath Nandi was the Deputy Superintendent up to the middle of April when he was relieved by Babu Sush Chandia Kanjilal. Mr Daly was on tour for 75 days. Mr A E O Sullivan was on tour for 24 days, Babu Bhawani Nath Nandi for 13 days and Babu Sush Chandia Kanjilal for 122 days.

All the cases pending at the close of the previous year in which the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department had assisted ended in conviction.

The resources of the department were severely tested by the unprecedented outbreak of dacoity which commenced in 1915 and generally speaking continued throughout the first-half of the year save in the district of Bakarganj where the special measures adopted in 1915 were beginning to take effect. The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department a portion of which was employed in the Criminal Tribes Section being insufficient to cope with the situation a temporary extra staff of one Deputy Superintendent, 7 Inspectors and as many Sub Inspectors and Constables was entertained with the sanction of Government from the month of July. The additional expense involved in this measure was amply justified by the results as described later.

Control was taken of 142 cases and in seven others assistance was rendered without taking control but this by no means represents the total number of cases dealt with by the department as the past criminality of many organized gangs was brought to light necessitating enquiries in connection with a large number of former cases not included in the figures. Attention was chiefly directed to the outbreak of dacoity, but other forms of crime, such as murder of women accompanied by robbery, coming and swindling were also dealt with. Towards the close of the year the dealings of the Universal Life Insurance Company were the subject of many complaints which were taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department under the advice of the Additional Legal Remembrancer and remained pending at the close of the year.

Of the cases controlled and those in which assistance was given, 57 ended in the conviction of 136 persons on specific charges, while 288 persons were bound down in 37 cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Twenty-seven cases involving 94 persons charged with a substantive offence and 3 cases of bad livelihood involving 77 persons were pending trial when the year closed.

The officers of the department were chiefly employed in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Khulna, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura, Birbhum, Rajshahi, Pabna, Bogra, Dinajpur and Mymensingh where the outbreak of dacoity was mostly in evidence, in these districts the existence of 44 gangs was proved who had been responsible for 240 dacoities and preparation for dacoities in addition to 3 robberies and 23 burglaries. The action taken has resulted in a decrease in the number of dacoities reported from Midnapore, Bankura, Pabna, Dinajpur and Mymensingh as compared with the figures of the previous year while in Murshidabad, Burdwan and Rajshahi although no such improvement appears in the total figures for the complete year, a considerable decrease was effected from the beginning of the latter half of the year when the sanction of the temporary staff enabled the department to render adequate assistance to these districts. In other districts such as Hooghly and Birbhum where the outbreak continued when the year closed, an improvement has since been effected.

Below is a tabular statement of the working and judicial results in cases dealt with by the department 4 of which have in the current year, developed into gang cases under section 400, Indian Penal Code —

District	Name of Gang	NUMBER OF GANG MEMBERS					O VVICTIONS MEMBERS OF THE GANG					CASES & PERSONS ENDING IN COURT					REMARKS		
		Total	Registered	Arrested	Fugitive	Others	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24-P g	Gupta Pasia Ranjit Mulla Phadga Jyoti Bha Bukh Bha Oltit b d noters gang Iltit	1		43			1	1											Gupta Phadga
R. B By	Shaikh Shk Ranjit Bha Jyoti Bha	6		1			1	4											
Mahid b d	Jyoti Tewari ga g f robbery with murder					1									1	1			
N d l	Hijab Gang	1					1	3											
Khanna	Mahid Mulla Gang f i d oltit	18	1	2											4	9			Gang d oltit 400 prep Dltit
Ho ghly	Nader Ali Bh D g g Khosla Jyoti Bagd Bakr Bagd mixed g g f l ca p- tryne Bech B g Bha Lmesh Bagd g ng	1					1	1		1	1		4	5	2	2	1	16	
Bu dwa	Dhawalga Khan Peshwar i g g g Ka al D me gang G p d m 'g g	1				1	1	4		1	1								
	G blud B no d H t M dai ga g	6		9									1	3			1	27	G ng d oltit 400 prep Dltit
Bank ra	Jyoti Bh mi g g Kam t P th gang	16					5	8		2	40								Jyoti d oltit 400 prep Dltit
	Aml kh 'g g	2								1	1								
Bh bhun	Mi M l mmed Loharpu ga g Utharparal g g K i t l t g g Fritvi L t's gang	7					1	8		2	22								
	G blud B no d H t M dai ga g	1					1	1		1	7								
Mid p re	Aml G fu Tu tin ga g Taylaky A is Lodh ga g Haru Bhulya S bo gang Haru H Kunja Jan 's Kodm gang Nataba Dalmi gang Machhi Mi 's gang	2																	
	G blud B no d H t M dai ga g	1					1	1		1	7								
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necessity for expediting the hearing of these cases produced good results in the mufassil Courts but not in the Calcutta Small Causes Court where the proceedings for sanction to prosecute are still to quote from the remarks of JJ Teunon and Beachcroft, "unduly and lamentably protracted. Among the persons convicted special mention may be made of one Aud Narain Pandey, the leader of a gang who found the instituting of fraudulent suits so lucrative that he adopted it as a profession.

34 Rai Sahib Ananga Mohan Mukharji Deputy Superintendent of Police, was on special duty from the beginning of the year till the 30th June 1916 and Babu J N Chakrabarti Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, from the 1st July till the close of the year. The former was on tour for 42 days and the latter for 26 days.

(1) The Hijolgora gang of Buidwan, (2) the Maghaya Domes residing in Bengal (3) Naderali's gang and (4) the Buangal Kushangal gang of Bakarganj, (5) Majhia Molangi's gang of Khulna (6) the Jaypul gang and (7) Upen Benia's gang of the 24 Parganas, (8) the Lodhas (9) the Gondas and (10) Natha Kamilla's gang of Midnapore (11) Latif Sardai's gang of Nadia, (12) the Bediyas of Jessore and 24-Parganas (13) Gosta Bagdi's gang of Hooghly and Buidwan, (14) Pana Sardai's gang of Rajshahi, (15) Kukadan gang of Mymensingh and (16) Babuiali Kazis gang of Faridpur and Dacca were dealt with during the year, bringing the total number of tribes, gangs or classes proclaimed under the Act up to the close of the year to 38. Three cases were pending the orders of Government and cases against 11 other tribes or gangs were under enquiry at the close of the year. Towards the close of the year it was thought desirable that the Deputy Superintendent and staff should direct their attention to the consolidation of the work already done before preparing fresh cases, and for this reason the 11 cases under preparation remained incomplete when the year closed.

Three thousand three hundred and eighteen persons belonging to the 38 declared criminal tribes were registered and of these 235 were convicted for offences under the Act, while 63 persons residents of other provinces were similarly dealt with. In addition 45 persons belonging to tribes declared in this Presidency and 70 persons belonging to criminal tribes registered in other provinces were convicted under the Indian Penal Code or under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Some members of Ramlal Mandai's gang in the 24 Parganas and some of the Tuntiyas in Bankura and Midnapore, of the Gains in Tippera and of the Sandais in Pabna and Bogra were concerned in dacoity cases while a few members belonging to some of the other gangs were suspected in petty offences against property. Notwithstanding this there is evidence to show that the application of the Act has on the whole had a salutary effect and Superintendents of Police of most of the districts in which the Act has been applied are of opinion that registration has contributed to an appreciable decrease of crime and that it has checked opportunities for committing organised crime. Mr J E Armstrong, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police Presidency Range, observed in his notes of inspection on crime in Jessore district that the registration of the members of Raghunandan Pandey's gang had been one of the contributing causes for the decrease of crime in that district. Mr P Leo Faulkner, Superintendent of Police Bakarganj attributes the cessation of crime which was rife in a particular centre in his district during the two preceding years to the registration of a gang in that locality. As an instance of the successful working of the Act may be mentioned the decrease of crime by 30 per cent in the Bariackpore Sub division of the 24 Parganas where Mr J E Spencer, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, was keenly interested in the working of the Act.

As stated in last year's report although it is beyond the power of the thana police to exercise a satisfactory surveillance over all persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in addition to their other duties, nevertheless, where the district police have recognised the advantages of the Act such surveillance as they were able to exercise has been undoubtedly effective. The police of Bengal in addition to surveillance over their own gangs have to keep continuously on the watch for registered members of gangs

and tribes of the United Provinces who are reported absent from their homes and whose whereabouts are not known. At the end of 1916 the number of such persons according to the lists published in the United Provinces *Criminal Intelligence Gazette* amounted to over 2,500 and it may reasonably be suspected that a very large proportion have taken refuge in Bengal.

Some technical difficulties were met with in the working of the Act and remedies have been either applied or proposed. There has been a tendency on the part of some Magistrates to punish offences under the Act by trifling fines but this has generally been due to a misunderstanding of the Act. It is to be hoped that when Magistrates have gained more experience and understand the Act they will cease to regard absence from home without notifying the police as a trivial offence. The whole object of the Act is stultified unless its provisions are strictly enforced.

The average population per month of the Kaiwal Nut Settlement at Saidpur was 93 adults and 74 children. Thirty-six Nuts were convicted for offences under the Act. Escapes occurred from time to time but our experience in this respect does not seem to have been any worse than in the United Provinces when settlements were first started in that province particularly in consideration of the opinion expressed by the Salvation Army officers that of all the tribes they had handled the Kaiwals were the most defiant and unruly. The inmates were employed principally on weaving, durrie-making, silk reeling and agriculture, and the women specially on needle-work. Some of the inmates have settled down peacefully and acquired sufficient skill to earn living wages. On the whole the progress is as satisfactory as could be expected with a wild and intractable tribe like the Kaiwal Nuts and a comparison of their present demeanour with their truculent behaviour on their first arrival in 1915 indicates that considerable progress has been made in the effort to induce these people to settle down.

In the United Provinces a special officer has been appointed to control the operations under the Act and as the work develops it will probably be necessary to follow suit in this Province. If the Act is intelligently worked and the police receive the support of the Magistrates in bringing home to the registered members that the provisions of the Act cannot be lightly disregarded the problem of surveillance will be largely solved and control over serious crime materially strengthened.

30 The finger impressions of 6,880 persons were received for search and in 1,950 instances previous convictions were traced, the percentage of success being 20.2 against 21.2 of the previous year. The total number of references from all sources was 16,666 against 16,333 in 1915 and in 4,363 instances previous convictions were traced. Of these 2,699, 194, 20, 17, 10 and 8 were from Calcutta, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, Madras and Central Provinces respectively, while the rest were from other provinces. The total number of slips on record increased from 128,588 in 1915 to 136,146 at the end of the year under report. In 351 cases experts gave evidence in Courts of which 235 were private civil suits, and in 32 cases written opinions were furnished. In 40 cases exhibits were received from investigating officers for examination of finger impressions believed to be those of the criminals concerned and in three instances the finger prints when photographed and enlarged resulted in establishing the identity of the culprits. In some cases absconders were traced and intimation given to the districts where they were wanted. The staff was strengthened by one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector. Eight officers qualified as experts and two received revisional training. The Central and District Jails were regularly visited by experts to check the working of the Police Registered system. A telegraphic code to ensure, in cases of urgency, promptness in communication regarding Finger Print references, prepared by Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Bose and included in a useful little book entitled 'Hints on Finger Prints' published at his own expense during the year, is engaging the attention of the department.

The total number of persons convicted under classes III and V fell from 11,827 to 11,222 and the number reconvicted from 1,724 to 1,709 the percentage of reconvictions rising from 14.5 to 15.2. The number of persons dealt with under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code was 1,500 or 87.7 per cent of the persons reconvicted. Prosecutions were instituted in 125 cases for failure on the part of the convicts to comply with the provisions of section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, but not nearly sufficient attention is paid to this matter in districts. I have found in the course of my inspections that where a heavy sentence has been inflicted on a specific charge it has not been considered worthwhile to proceed under section 176 for non-observance of the orders passed under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, but this is entirely to lose sight of the object of this section which was to facilitate surveillance over released convicts and this can be achieved only by bringing home to the person on whom the order is passed that it cannot be disregarded with complete impunity. A defect in the system is that the maximum sentence which can be awarded is one month's simple imprisonment and this is not sufficient to deter a criminal bent on evading the order.

36 Photographs of 1,141 criminals were taken during the year completing a total of 6,314 on record in the Bureau. In several cases photographs taken of the scenes of occurrences were produced at the trial and were of considerable assistance to the Court. The Calcutta Police, the Judges of the Small Causes Court, the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, the Assam Police, the Behar and Orissa Police, several mofussil Civil Courts and the Excise Department, Bengal, utilised the Bureau.

37 One thousand seventeen hundred and seventy-four references were received by the Bureau during the year and in 432 cases information was supplied regarding the persons under reference. In 40 cases the offenders were traced in consequence of such information, of which some deserve special mention. In a case occurring at Dirajpur of a murder of a man by his servant who decamped with a large number of valuables, the Bureau supplied the description of a servant who had committed a similar offence in Bogra in 1913 and the information furnished led to the detection of the case, a motor car driver was traced as being responsible for a theft in Howrah and a man roving about in Gaya district impersonating a Criminal Investigation Department spy was traced through the records of the Bureau as a forger and poisoner.

SECTION IX

38 **Non cognizable crime and miscellaneous** The number of non-cognizable cases reported shows an increase of 1,758 cases, the figures being 112,721 against 110,963 in 1915. But notwithstanding the increase over the figures of last year, the number reported is still considerably below the figures for 1914 in which year 124,468 cases were reported. The increase is chiefly in classes IV and V and under special laws and is principally noticeable in the 24 Parganas, Pabna, Faridpur, Rajshahi, Dacca, Mymensingh and Bakarganj. The districts of Tippera, Chittagong, Jessore and Khulna report a decrease of 1,159, 715, 675 and 328 cases, respectively. In all, 103,882 persons were dealt with by the courts against 99,092 in the previous year. These include 3,162 persons against 2,768 in 1915 who appeared in connection with disputes regarding immovable property. The percentage for the whole province of non-cognizable cases referred to the police for investigation fell from 5 to 3, but there was an increase in seven districts, Nadia showing the largest number viz. 53 cases, followed by Rajshahi with 46 cases and Howrah with 41 cases. In this connection Mr. F. D. Ascoli, District Magistrate of Howrah, has pointed out to his subordinate Magistrates that such references are inclined to interfere with the proper duties of the police and has ordered that 'in future reference should only be made, if a cognizable case or connection with a cognizable case is suspected.

A very great improvement has been effected in the Rajshahi Division due probably to the personal intervention of Mr Samman the Divisional Commissioner whose attention was attracted last year to the extraordinarily high number of non cognizable cases in which the police were employed in his division. In Pabna the number of such cases decreased from 215 to 15. The subject merits increased attention in Nadia where the cases referred to the police have risen from 31 to 53 the highest figure in the Province. It with practically an equal number of cases 4188 against 4,181, the Baidwan Magistrates considered it necessary to refer only one case to the police it is not easily understandable why the Nadia Magistrates considered it necessary to employ the police on 53 occasions in connection with non cognizable crime.

39 The number of unnatural deaths reported during the year was 19,722, a decrease of 3,138 as compared with the previous year. Of these, 1,167 men, 1,902 women and 48 children committed suicide 11,369 persons including 8,798 children were drowned, 4,190 died of snake-bite 508 were killed by wild animals, 261 by the fall of buildings and the remainder from other causes. The mortality from drowning among children was as usual very high in the Dacca and Bakaiganj Ranges. Fifty three cases originally reported as unnatural deaths subsequently proved to be cases of murder or culpable homicide.

40 The statement below shows the number of processes served by the Police —

DISTRICT	WARRANTS				SUMMONS AND OTHER LEGAL PROCESSES				TOTAL	
	MAJISTRATES AND OTHER JUDICIAL AND REVENUE OFFICERS.		POLICE							
	Received 1 1915	Out standing 1915	Received 1 1916	Out standing 1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24 Parganas Nadiya Murshidabad Jessore Khulna	4 082 1 478 1 674 1 844 3,279	174 100 69 91 121	3,757 1 070 1 552 1 864 2,092	219 79 57 160 177	2 819 1 526 282 769 411	3 693 1 579 178 424 1 866	1 586 378 167 728 5,957	1 219 2 084 189 309 5,796	4,477 3 582 2 068 3 341 11 647	7 769 4,734 1 869 3 097 9 689
TOTAL	12 357	555	9 785	692	7 757	6 740	3 806	9,646	28 920	26 151
Bardhaman Bankura Midnapore Hooghly Howrah	3 063 839 546 2 531 1 891 3 205	82 41 54 137 53 110	2 385 1 000 869 2 447 1 414 3,187	85 69 82 131 86 123	2 162 945 3 550 2 515 2 376 80	2 154 823 1 830 2 101 4 163 408	681 1 116 2 777 2 682 905 4	915 673 1 686 2,295 377 1	6 126 2 900 7 178 7 699 4 573 3,259	5 484 2 495 4 873 6 543 5,484 3 591
TOTAL	11 865	477	11 311	578	11 548	1 463	8 845	5 446	31 758	29 920
Rajshahi Dhaka Jalpaiguri Banga Bogura Pabna Maldah Dacca	1 998 1 010 766 1 828 585 1 596 836 35	36 53 49 99 47 56 30 81	1 535 785 602 1 420 977 2 436 812 387	49 38 39 33 33 244 37 79	1 113 713 1 258 1,360 3 786 1 111 1 305 500	1 095 685 908 1 542 639 654 982 680	741 88 1 010 504 9,502 123 215 57	819 67 718 242 835 115 173 41	3 147 1 806 3 032 3 713 13 873 2 823 2 256 913	3 442 1 407 2 220 3 264 1,951 3 103 1 973 1 038
TOTAL	8 259	451	8 914	649	10 064	6,682	12 236	2 493	30 558	18 339
Dacca Mymensingh Tippura	9 182 2 591 3 327	339 479 249	9,318 5,468 3 772	410 263 210	5 937 9,945 2 609	7 685 10 338 1 464	9,657 17 076 543	14 683 17 608 873	24 786 33 612 6 479	31 668 33 339 6 109
TOTAL	19 070	1 117	18 583	983	18,511	19 867	27 276	25 164	64 867	71 114
Bakarganj Faridpur Nasirabad Chittagong	8 592 3 528 1 849 2 906	452 231 93 145	7 605 5 936 1 556 3 606	310 207 109 291	8 672 5 605 1 131 4 959	7 537 7 134 1 278 4 73	1 082 12 803 168 973	2,197 10 896 1 681 967	18 346 23 436 2 638 8 888	17 339 28 968 4 480 9 688
TOTAL	18 375	927	18 703	917	20 367	20 917	14 516	15 731	53,238	5,351
GRAND TOTAL	69 926	3 527	67 276	3 619	68 247	65 489	71 178	67 480	209 351	200,295

The total number of processes issued decreased by 9,126, viz., 2,650 under the head of warrants and 6,476 under the head of summons and other legal processes. Bogia which last year showed an increase of 10,050 now reports a decrease of 11,922. The Superintendent explains that the fluctuation is due to the exercise of greater care in obtaining accurate figures from the police stations. This is hardly an adequate explanation unless the figures for the previous year were hopelessly inaccurate. Ten districts show an increase. Dacca with 6,910, followed by Midnapore with 1,882. Noakhali with 1,842 and Nalhia with 1,351. The number of processes issued in Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Faridpur taken together amounts to 106,310 or 53.09 per cent of the provincial figure and no satisfactory reason has been given for this large number.

In addition to the processes, the police had to deal with a very large number of extra departmental orders as the following table will show —

NATURE OF PROCESSES	Number of processes issued which necessitated service by post by the department outside the building	Number of processes issued which were dispensed with within the building	TOTAL FOR 1916
Summons or orders on witnesses to appear before the Court of Sessions	2,578	1,695	4,273
Notices under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code	1,459	119	1,578
Do regarding suspected interstate or unclaimed property	1,357	2,563	3,920
Do under the Land Registration Act	327	13,802	14,129
Do under sections 133, 145 and 146 Criminal Procedure Code	1,276	304	1,580
Do under the Sale law and Partition Act	89	830	969
Do to false informants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted under section 211 Indian Penal Code	255	141	396
Do regarding renewal of gun licenses	5,411	1,650	7,061
Court petitions for summary enquiry	9,749	939	10,738
Orders regarding Local and District Boards including elections	3,864	4,393	8,257
Registration and Report of vital statistics	249	45,663	45,912
Orders to report on prices, prices, hats and bazars	1,858	5,372	7,230
Notices regarding excise, ferries and pounds and collections of rent for them	1,434	1,217	2,651
Orders on chankidari and dafad rimmattars	5,818	14,873	20,701
Do on lanchayats	6,250	7,739	13,989
Notices of the Agricultural Department	1,014	1,980	2,999
Do regarding relief work	1,156	676	1,832
Miscellaneous	237	186	423
Total	44,391	104,247	148,638

The total number of extra-departmental orders increased by no less than 22,484. The number which necessitated service by post or by the deputation of an officer outside the thana building was 44,391 against 43,615 in 1915. Hooghly reports the highest figure with 4,831, followed by Bankura with 4,533, the 24 Parganas with 3,752 and Burdwan, Birbhum and Midnapore with more than 2,000 each. Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two witnesses were prosecuted under section 174 Indian Penal Code, of whom 2,153 were convicted. Out of 605 proceedings drawn up under section 514 Criminal Procedure Code, 580 ended in the forfeiture of bail bonds. The number of warrants outstanding at the close of the year was 3,819 against 3,527 in 1915.

Government in the course of the year sanctioned as an experimental measure the delegation to circle officers of the duty of submitting the weekly weather and crop reports in those areas of the Dacca Division in which the circle system has been introduced. The increasing volume of miscellaneous duties tells heavily on the Police and I can only repeat what I said last year that there was never a time when the need for releasing the police as far

as possible from the burden of miscellaneous duties was greater than now when the whole energies of the force should be concentrated on combating crime

41 The number of absconders at the close of the year showed an increase of 377 persons, the figures being 2 370 against 1,993 in the previous year. An increase occurred in 15 districts and was most noticeable in Midnapore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Tippera and Chittagong. Mymensingh reported the largest number of absconders and Murshidabad the smallest number, viz, 1, absconders at the close of the year.

The total number of persons placed under surveillance under orders of the Superintendents of Police was 24 726 of whom 17,730 were under actual surveillance, 5,052 were in jail and 1,944 were lost sight of. This does not include 3,381 persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. Our whole system of surveillance is badly in need of revision and the subject is under consideration. The majority of experienced officers are agreed that better results would be achieved if the list was reduced and attention concentrated on dacoits and burglars. Our system is workable in a town area but it is impossible for the police to exercise surveillance over a large number of criminals scattered over a wide area. The village chaukidar rarely reports the absence of a criminal party through indolence and partly through fear of reprisals. The most satisfactory solution would be to introduce the 'ticket of leave' system. This would at all events ensure that the most dangerous criminals would be under legalized and effective surveillance for some time after their release from jail. As mentioned in a previous paragraph the Criminal Tribes Act is of assistance only in the case of a tribe or gang and cannot be applied to a large number of criminals such as burglars who work singly or in pairs.

Summary

Various schemes have been under consideration for the past four years and although Government have recognized the necessity for many of the reforms suggested, the proposals have been postponed on financial grounds. The following were however, introduced during the year —

- (1) The division of the police control on the East Indian Railway between this Presidency and the Province of Bihar and Orissa
- (2) Partial reorganization of the Sealdah section of the Eastern Bengal Railway Police
- (3) Creation of an additional appointment of a Circle Inspector in each of the Pirojpur and Patuakhali subdivisions of the Bakarganj district
- (4) The annual revolver practice of police officers and the supply of additional revolvers for the district police
- (5) Strengthening of the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department and Finger-Print Bureau
- (6) Policing of the Howrah-Burdwan branch line of the East Indian Railway and Sara-Serajganj section of the Eastern Bengal Railway
- (7) The establishment of seven new investigating centres
- (8) Revision of the scale of arms for the district police by the supply of 2,454 additional muskets for the mobilized contingents and additional armed force and also for use in police-stations and certain important patrol posts, and
- (9) The grant of allowances at increased rates to the officers and men employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and the strengthening of its staff

Among the important schemes which were submitted during the year, sanction was received after the close of the year to the creation of a 5th appointment of Range Deputy Inspector-General and the transfer of the control of Railway and River Police from the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, to the Range Deputy Inspectors-General, the reorganization of the force in the town of Howrah and the establishment of a detective department in the 24-Parganas. Another satisfactory feature of the year's work was the completion of the training of a large number of recruits in the schools. This resulted in the deficiencies in the rank of constables being filled by trained men. There has also been a marked improvement in the recruitment of local men in the force and I am glad to be able to report that Superintendents are taking an increased interest in this important subject.

Among the important needs of the department the increase in the pay and prospects of sub-inspectors and head constables takes a foremost place. Full effect has not yet been given to the regrading of the force in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission and this has caused a general discontent. The initial pay of Rs. 50 for a sub-inspector of the 5th grade is now insufficient. The cost of living has greatly increased everywhere and there are few officers who have not some one dependent on them. We aim at getting men of high educational qualifications and good social status and it is impossible for such men to maintain their position on the pay offered. Overburdened as most of them are with pecuniary difficulties, their minds are too often occupied with monetary troubles for them to take a full interest in their work and as a result there is often a falling off in keenness. The constant demand for increased efficiency has resulted in a great addition to the work of all officers and men, the area for fault finding has been enlarged, supervision has been closer and more detailed, and as a consequence the risk of punishment greater. All these causes have operated to render service in the police less popular and have produced an adverse effect on recruitment and are bound to result in a deterioration in the quality of the material coming forward. With regard to head-constables they are the worst paid officers in the force in consideration of the responsibility thrust on them and although there has recently been a slight increase of their emoluments it is by no means sufficient to render the service attractive to the class of men required, or to stimulate good work on the part of those already in the force. Head-constables as a class have not yet derived any appreciable benefit from the reforms introduced on the recommendations of the Police Commission while, on the other hand, their position has been greatly impaired by the restriction placed on their advancement to the rank of sub-inspector. Then, again, their prospects have been further curtailed by the decision that they are ineligible for acting promotion to the rank of sub-inspector in leave vacancies. The increase in the pay of European Inspectors has become imperative. They have not benefited by the scale of pay sanctioned on the recommendations of the Police Commission and their case demands sympathetic consideration. A scheme is now before Government and funds have been provided in the current year's budget. The housing of officers and men is another question closely connected with the efficiency of the force. Although liberal provision has been made in the current year's budget, much still remains to be done in this direction but the most serious defect in the constitution of the force is the inadequacy of the reserve. The proposal for increasing the proportion of the ordinary reserve of constables which was submitted to Government in 1915 will, if sanctioned, involve an addition of about 2,000 constables to the force. The reserve in the rank of sub-inspectors is also inadequate and a scheme for remedying this defect is now under consideration. The increase of the clothing grant for sergeants, head-constables and constables is another urgent need of the department and the preparation of a revised scheme called for by the Government of India has been kept in abeyance in view of the present abnormal increase in the price of clothing. The want of a new Police Act to suit modern conditions is keenly felt as it is impossible to maintain discipline under the existing Act which was passed in 1861 and is now

completely out of date. The District Administration Committee of 1913-14 dwelt on the necessity for reducing the area of police-stations in Eastern Bengal and His Majesty's Secretary of State has expressed satisfaction at the progress made, but much yet remains to be done and several schemes for reducing the areas of police-stations to a workable size are under consideration and others have been sanctioned since the close of the year. The splitting up of the areas of Inspectors' Circles is also very desirable from an administrative point of view and this question is also receiving attention. An increase in the number of Deputy Superintendents to hold charge of subdivisions is another important reform. The Public Services Commission in their report have recommended that the service should be developed and that there should be no hesitation in adding to the cadre to meet administrative requirements. Next I would refer to the appointment of Additional Superintendents for larger districts regarding which the Public Services Commission have remarked that where overwork is substantiated and supervision points to the necessity for an Additional Superintendent, an officer should be immediately appointed without waiting for the settlement of the difficult question of subdividing the districts. The reorganization of the police force of the Western Bengal districts is another pressing requirement of the department. It is an admitted fact that the police force in this Presidency is undermanned and from an examination of the details of the scheme it has been found that there is ample justification for an approximate increase of the force by 71 inspectors sergeants and sub-inspectors and 1,470 head-constables and constables. Another need is the provision of a district detective staff for some of the more important criminal districts where it is practically impossible for the existing staff to cope with serious local crime which requires the whole time and attention of thoroughly trained and selected officers. The need for the training of officers in the advanced principles of preventive and detective methods will disappear as soon as the new institution for which funds have been provided in the current year's budget is started. Another branch of police work which requires development is the Criminal Tribes Act Section of the Criminal Investigation Department. At present a small staff is employed at head-quarters under the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, but no arrangements exist for exercising surveillance over registered members in districts. It has been recognized that mere registration without adequate provision for surveillance is useless and it is necessary to entertain a special staff for this purpose in such districts where the Act is mostly in operation. In accordance with the orders of Government in last year's resolution the matter has been examined and I hope shortly to submit my proposals. The demand for unforeseen and temporary duties for which no provision exists in the cadre is steadily increasing. At present there exists in districts no organized system of patrols which can be automatically put into action on the occurrence of an outbreak of crime, and difficulty arises whenever extra men are required. It frequently happens that by the time arrangements are completed for the deputation of a force collected from several districts the necessity for the patrol has ceased to exist. It is important that on the occurrence of a sudden outbreak of dacoity, the Range Deputy Inspector General should be in a position to introduce preventive and protective measures without reference to the Inspector-General and for this purpose it is necessary to allot to each Range a movable force to be available for employment on duties of a special nature which are always bound to occur in connection with police work. Another matter which will assist to render the service more attractive is the grant of concessions in railway fares to head-constables proceeding to their homes on leave. The scheme has not been sanctioned by the Government of India on the ground that railway fares should be borne by provincial revenues and not debited to railway earnings. A revised scheme is now under consideration for submission to Government. With the general development of work in all directions the clerical branches of the department both at the head quarters office and in districts are in need of revision. Another urgent project involving a large expenditure is the extension of the River Police scheme to Western Bengal. The details of the scheme have been worked out but as there is no likelihood of funds being available for

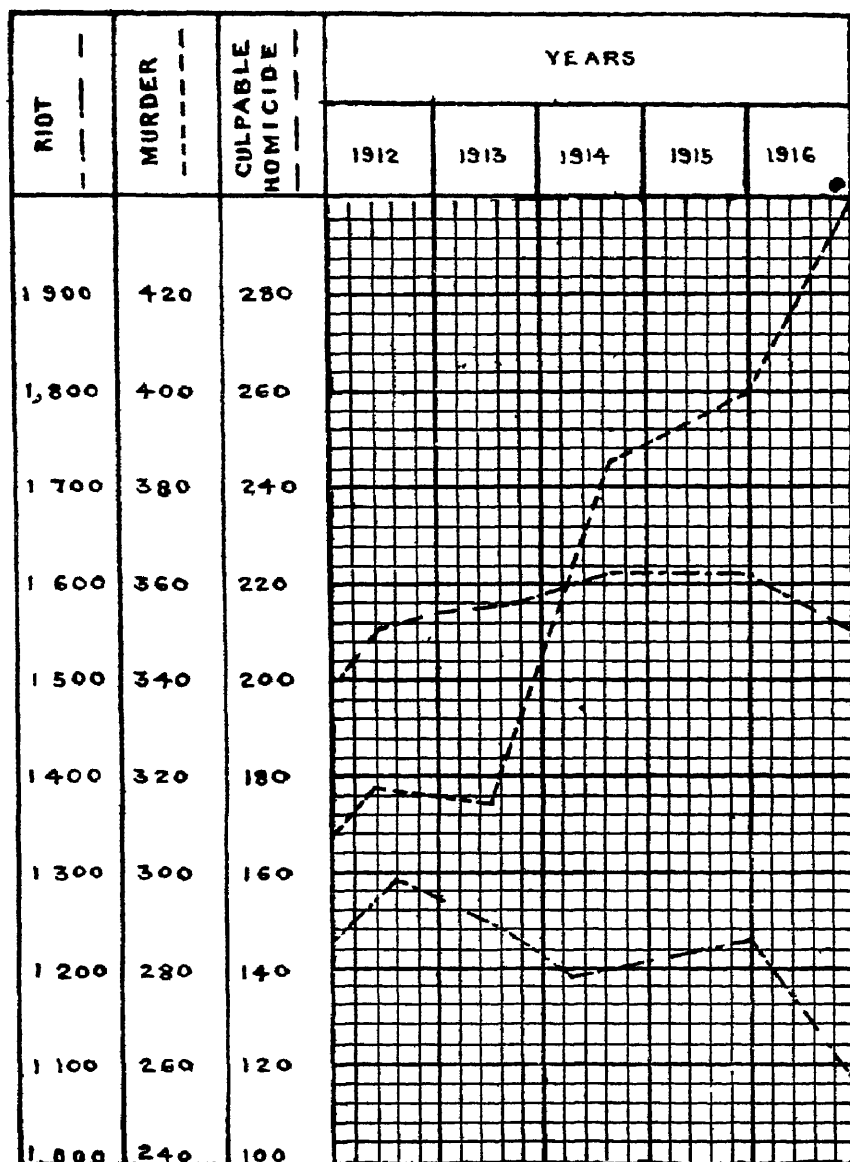
some time to come, I have hitherto refrained from placing this elaborate scheme before Government. An extension of the system of telegraphic and telephonic communications is a matter of urgent necessity to assist in the detection and prevention of crime.

These are some of our most urgent needs apart from the question of housing the force, but there are several other items of expenditure which will have to be faced before the needs of the department are fully satisfied.

C W C PLOWDEN,
Inspector General of Police, Bengal

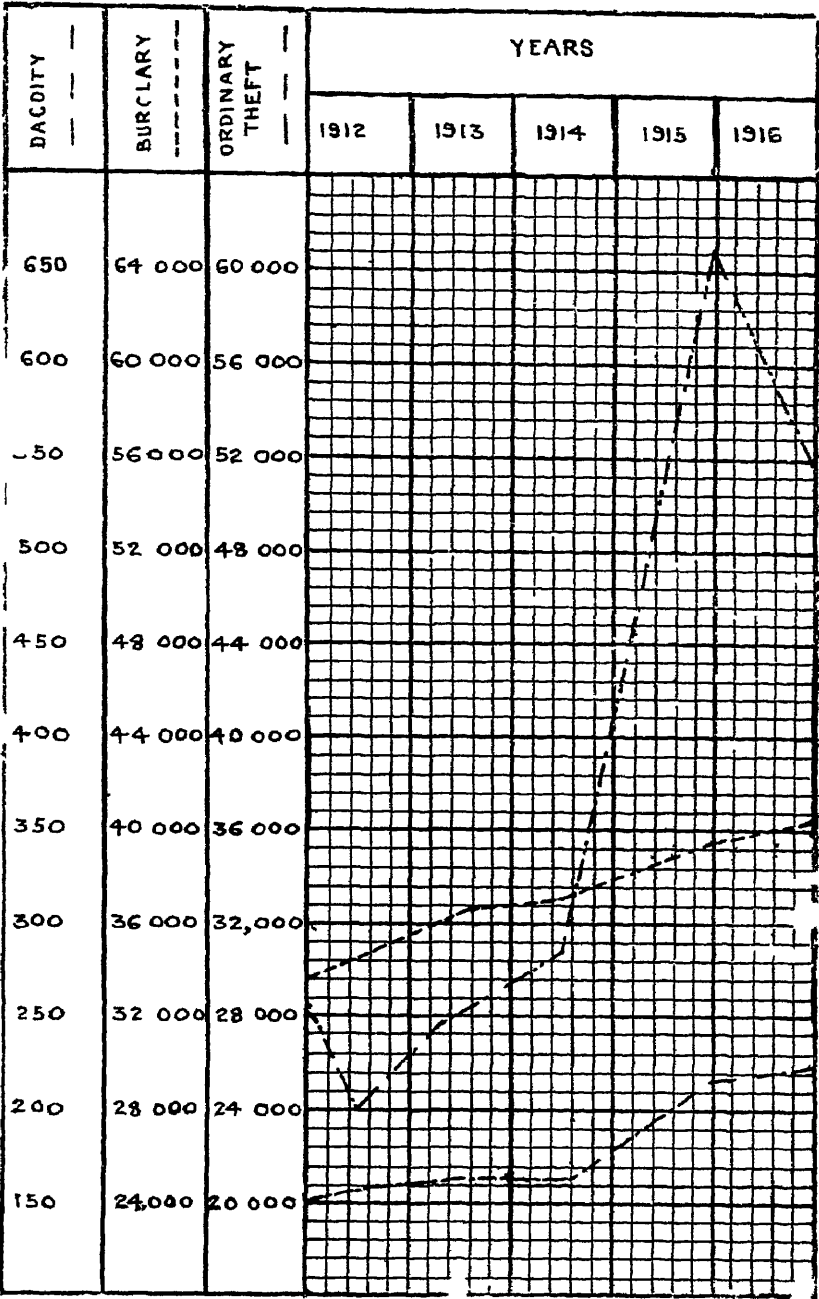
CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1917

Crime Chart of Riot, Murder and Culpable Homicide in Bengal Districts for 5 years ending 1916



The figures in the vertical columns on the left represent numbers of cases. The spaces between the horizontal lines on the right represent in the case of rioting 20 cases, and in Murder and Culpable Homicide 4 cases.

Crime Chart of Dacoity, Burglary and ordinary Theft in Bengal Districts for 5 years ending 1916



The figures on the vertical columns on the left represent numbers of Cases. The spaces between the Horizontal lines in the Chart on the right represent in the case of Dacoity 10 cases and in the cases of Burglary and Theft 800 cases

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916

Part I—Return of cases

Case	LAW	Off	N mbe p d l g f m i n y e a	N mbe p o r t e d i n t h i n v e s t i g a t i o n	N mbe i w h i c h i n v e s t i g a t i o n r e f e r e d	N mbe e n t e r i n g f o r i n v e s t i g a t i o n	N mbe i o e d r a s h e d	N mbe d t b a k f w f a t o b a c t e r i a l c o g i b l	N mbe p e d i g t d f y a r	TRUE CASES					T t l t m e m b e r s (1 1 + 1 2 + 1 3)	T t l M g l t r a t e s	T t l M g l t r a t e s i n t l g i	G r a d i t i f t (1 4 + 1 5)	H m k g (t l i p o s e d)
										C o l t e d	D i a g n o s e d t e l	N t d t a c t e d p l e d	T t l t m e m b e r s (1 1 + 1 2 + 1 3)						
1			4	6	8	10	1	1	13	14	15	16	1	18					
1	S t I d P l C d	116 117 118	Ab me t f cogu ble		4	4		1	3				3		3				
		119	ff ce																
		180B (1)	O g zabi im l o pi y		3	3		1			2								
		OLAS I - Off ce g a i n e t h e t P a b i t T g i n t y f t y d f t o e																	
2		131 t 136 133	Off es latig to th rmy d na y																
3		281 t 284	Off es rel tigt col	35	115	140	6	31	14	62	11	11	84		84				
4		235 to 263A	Off es rel tigt tamp									1	1	2	1	3			
5		46 d 471	Off nces relating t G r n m o n t p m i s s o y o t e s	1	1	2													
6		489A t 48 D	Off nces relting to re y tes d bak k t e s	1	3	4			2			2	2			2			
7		212 t 18	H b l g off d	6	0	1		5	1	3	1		6	4	1	10			
8		216A 24 223 2 5B d 236	Oth ff es g ins p b i l i	68	14	27	7	43	33	116	13	32	161	26	19	168			
9		143 t 153 15	Rit g l w f l	240	148	1698	3	30	8 8	433	132	92	647	440	212	1097			
10		168 i u 140 170 1 1	P s o t i g p b l i w e r v t i d	4	3	88		1	2	18		13	31	3		24			
		T l		340	1476		146	36	638	489	639	149	161	988	473	232	1411		
		OLAS II - S i u s f g t h l																	
11		302 303 336	M de	109	308	613	2	84	113	68	99	273	439	1		440	3		
12		307	A tampla tm	9	49	4		8	16	10	6	14	30			30	4		
13		304 308	O p b l h m l i d	65	204	359	2	59	76	103	47	60	210	1		311	13		
14		376	R p e b y p r a o t h t h t h u s a n d	17	117	134	20	31	21	14	28	20	57	10		87	8		
15		377	U t r a i o f f		48	48	7		2	18	5	15	36	4	2	40	1		
16		317 518	Expos fl f t s o n e a l m e t f b r h	1	23	24		8	8	8	2	11	18	2		30			
17		306 306 309	A t e m p t t b e m o f m i d i d e	11	37	269	7	62	24	106	5	52	168	3	3	165	12		
18		322 331 338	G r i e u s h t	166	1880	4	1461	10	623	137	338	72	198	532	235	99	87		
19		325 325 353	A d m i l a t e l g t p e f y i n g d r u g s t o c a n s e h r t	14	64	78		3	10	7	5	23	35			35	1		
20		327 330 332	H u r t	129	1285	20	1364	48	70	119	181	59	324	694	703	148	1367		
21		324 368 to 369 d 372 378	K i d n a p p l g b d u c t i o n s e l i g t e f p o s t i r n t i o a n d d e s i l g s i a e s	45	398	371	31	146	86	53	44	49	161	140	37	31	7		
22		371 348 to 348	W g f u l c e t i n m u t d e s t r a t l s e t f o p r o p o s e f t o r t i	16	56	7	8	19	7	9	8	20	37	56	30	93	1		
23		353 354 356 357	O r i m i n l f r e e t p b l i r v t w m a o n t e m p t t o c o m m t h t h w g f l y n n e	49	476	521	48	133	49	147	53	83	288	280	72	543	11		
24		304A 339	R a s h g l g t a t c l a n d t h t r g l e o n e h t	9	83	102	2	34	10	30	4	13	49			49	7		
		To l		620	4898	24	5301	137	1455	624	1082	432	1092	269	1414	382	4043		
		CLAS III - S e d P p e r t y u s f f c e p a t i e n o g i n P p e r t y n l y																	
25		395 397 398	D k l d d p p r a t i n	117	392	03	31	15	109	83	60	411	544	3	2	347	11		
26		399 402 394 397 398	d a s s e m b l y f d k i d R o b b e y	40	471	320	42	94	56	74	9	222	325	5		330	3		
27		399 398 370 381 382	S l o u s m i s c h i f d c o g t e f f e n c e s	62	836	2	945	63	75	24	50	680	736	69	8	825	7		
28		430 to 433 425 439	M i s c h i t h y k i l l i g p o l a n l i n g m f m i g a y	55	655	4	08	21	103	109	43	371	527	160	39	687	6		
29		454 455 457 t 460 449 to 452	L u k i g h u s e t e p a s e h u s e - b r e a k i n g w i t h t e t t o c o m m i t f f c e o h v i n g m d p r e p a r a t i o f o h t d h o u s e t e p a s e w h v i e w t o c o m m i t o f f h v i g m d p e p a r a t i o f o h u r t	909	41 011	10 132	32 568	589	436	1 510	1 809	79	28 316	40 256	56	23	40 312		
30		3 1 400 401	E l g i g t o g n g o f t h g s d k l a b h e r s d t l e s											2	1		2		
		T tal		1 186	44 611	10 138	33 543	743	72	1 80	1 869	461	30 270	42 408	395	78	43 0		

Serial number	LAW	Offence.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced	Number of persons who have been released	Number remaining in custody (11 months + 5 days)	Number of persons who have been declared to be false	Number of persons who have been declared to be innocent	Number of persons who have been declared to be guilty	TRUE CASES								Total number of cases	Total number of persons who have been released	Total number of persons who have been declared to be innocent	Total number of persons who have been declared to be guilty	Total number of persons who have been declared to be innocent	Total number of persons who have been declared to be guilty																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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om f b detected cases of My rsh v be d eoted and in lud di this
 † These cases ar n t ll cognizabl und Se ti 4(f) O tml 1P cedure Code but they h w n h forth a ke f o n nce

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916

Part II—Return of persons concerned in cases

[illegible]

Serial N	LAW	Off ce	Persons i custody p ding trial in 170. Proceed re Cod t beguni g f yea as co cer d i as reported to i ases tak p by ti police	Arrested by the polt d ing th yea.	Released d Section 189 O ind 1 Procedure Cod	Red used by M gistrates d bel	N mbe of p rsons bri d	Number rvi led	N mber acquitted discharged	N mbe f perso di g ost t lose f y ar	N mbe i custody pending t i l enagrat	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGIS-TRATES CASES			REMARK	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Sections of India Penal Code															
	CLASS IV—Minor offences against the P ro															
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and c fine- m t.	119	627	107	18	277	141	186	14	60	1,554	244	1 101	317	33
32	336 337	Rash act causing h t da gering lif		87	5	1	16	11	5		8	5		5	9	
33	374	Comp isory bou														
	Total		121	684	112	19	298	162	141	14	68	1 559	244	1 106	326	33
	CLASS V—M f gainst P roperty															
34	379 to 383	Theft { of cattl di ry	48	1 149	140	66	948	699	244	8	48	26	14	18	13	17
35	406 to 409	Crimi al b each f trust	86	516	88	49	405	276	129	101	78	1 144	171	901	38	23
36	411 t 414	Receiv ing st len property	170	2 376	133	136	2 155	1 450	705	60	120	61	17	44	5	33
37	419, 420	Cheating	85	431	37	28	343	284	109	33	8	356	69	243	14	4
38	447 448 d 453 d 456	Criminal o ho se t pass a d lurking h se trespass house-breaki g	94	1 586	231	61	894	576	318	27	41	7 070	1 554	4 6 8	501	48
39	461 463	Breaki g closed receptacle		2	4	5	18	11	2	1						
	Total		1 118	15 828	2 307	1 025	12 217	8 939	3 278	464	1 062	14 543	3,234	9 944	674	344
	CLASS VI—Other f nt p cified bo															
40	295 to 297	Off does g i st religio		12	4		3	3		1	5	33	11	22		
41	269, 277 279 280 288 285 286 289 291 t 304 sec 34 of A t Y f 1861 and ul s com p nish bl der local laws	Public fsances	57	12 478	88		1 890	12 398	492	14	79	559	405	150	148	610
42		Offences under spect l and local l w decl red to be cognis ble	760	7 745	124	45	7 670	6 529	1 141	99	549	5 690	4 685	575	125	18
43		Criminal Tribes Act I (f 191)	2	287	1	13	268	228	35	69	14	17	18	1	10	14
	Total		809	20,522	182	58	20 826	19 168	1 668	173	649	6 219	5 100	1 148	278	642
	GRAND TOTAL		4 353	55 776	6 142	3 895	45 408	35 136	10 27	1 59	4 440	26 867	10 679	14 588	2 561	1 817

STATEMENT B

RETURN OF NON COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916

PART I—Return of cases

Serial number	LAW	Off	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported during year	Total disposed (column 4 & 5)	Number dismissed with trial	Cases in which accused died or became insane during trial in which he was held (see foot note 247 248 250 253 246 and 244 C.P.C.)	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN—		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court or to be mistakes of law	Number with the Court still in cognizable offence committed	Cases reversed or on review	
								Acquitted	Convicted					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
115 117 118 119	Abetment of non cognizable offence committed to Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public servant Concealing design to commit cognizable offence.	T. tal												
CLASS I—Offences against the State and Public Utility etc.														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State		3										
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship												
4	172 to 190 301 to 304 318 to 319 325A 327 to 329	Offences against public justice	89	4560	4869	118	385	742	3,319	385	149		17	
5	181 to 189 17 to 323	Offences by public servant	10	88	98	18		29	46	3	7			
6	193 to 200 203 to 211 421 to 424	False evidence, false impleaders, false statements, false disposal of property	102	594	696	68	9	68	41	95	37		4	
7	465 to 477A	Forgery of judicially using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts	30	145	175	8	6	63	23	19	18		1	
8	284 to 287	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	128	137	4	1	14	100	8	3			
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-mark		10	10			8						
10	149 163A to 166 160	Rioting unlawfully assembling affray	8	191	199	21	11	27	118	12	9			
		Total	483	5713	6196	291	434	1156	3851	484	211		22	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage		12	4	5	1	8	1	2				
12	376	Buying or disposing of stolen goods		2	2			1	1					
12a	378	Rape by the husband		9	9	4		2		2				
		Total		23	23	9	1	7	2	4				
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against the Property														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	54	487	541	288	8	141	30	54	17	2	3	
		Total	54	487	541	288	8	141	30	54	17	2	4	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person														
14	345	Wrongful confinement												
15	353 355 358	Offences of assault	1173	27287	28460	12719	10001	2356	1954	1,387	219	14	159	
16	384	Hurt on grave and sudden provocation		9	9		1	1	7					
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1195	18167	19362	5883	8449	1788	1881	1847	140	15	106	
		Total	2307	45453	47700	18601	18451	4182	3,842	3784	369	29	264	

STATEMENT B

RETURN OF NON COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917

PART I—Return of cases

Serial number	Law	Off	Number of persons charged during the year	Cases reported for the year	Total disposed of (including cases)	Number dismissed with trial	Cases in which the defendant was found guilty (including cases in which the defendant was found guilty by a jury or a judge)	Number of cases in which the defendant was found guilty by a jury or a judge	Number of cases in which the defendant was found guilty by a jury or a judge	Number of cases in which the defendant was found guilty by a jury or a judge	Number of cases in which the defendant was found guilty by a jury or a judge	Number of cases in which the defendant was found guilty by a jury or a judge	Number of cases in which the defendant was found guilty by a jury or a judge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	417 418	Obstruction of justice	78	1 515	1 598	908	83	408	88	117	48		1
19	408 to 408	Criminal misapprehension of	41	570	611	287	43	181	53	48	28		2
20	426 427 434	Mischief (simple)	1 187	15 810	16 47	7 189	5 002	1 891	1 112	1 383	220	3	97
		Total	1 288	17 395	18 681	8 378	5 197	2 480	1 948	1 448	291	2	100
21	298	Offenses against religion		10	10	5	2	2		1			
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	20	23	2	10	3	5	2			
23	493 to 493	Offenses relating to marriage	259	4 990	5 249	2 801	1 899	752	178	519	182		40
24	500 to 503	Defamation	21	505	526	268	125	85	26	42	7		4
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	94	2 008	2 097	1 057	582	175	156	137	24		2
26	271 to 276 278 284, 287 288, 290	Public morals, obscenity	10	322	342	21	32	80	248	11	1		
27	294A	Keeping lottery											
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) O P O	Security of public places (sec 106 and sec 107)	3	380	383		1	17	343	2			1
			282	2 120	2 352	55	242	1 044	777	234			8
29	Cases under Chapter X O P O	Public finance	107	881	988	63	60	221	551	108	4		2
30	Cases under Chapter X C P O	Disturbances to immovable property	223	1 222	1 544	211	152			230			
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI O P O	Maintenance of fire and hide	42	1 037	1 079	1 0	385	307	194	73			
32	Sec 250 O P O	Fines and various charges	1	311	312				312				1
33	Sec 314 O P O	Forfeiture of bond	8	647	655	10		51	580	14			2
		Total	1 101	14 558	15 639	4 303	2 990	2 687	2 370	1 898	168		60
		Offenses under other special local laws not cognizable by the police	915	22 986	23 901	2 315	6 141	1 587	12 242	1 016	117		4
		GRAND TOTAL	6 146	108 576	112 721	84 756	33 152	12 220	24 585	7 077	1 189	33	

* Total disposed of—951

Serial Number	Law	Offense	Persons concerned in the case being charged with the crime and the names of the persons to whom process has been issued	PERSONS AGAINST WHO PROCESS ISSUED		Persons arrested because they had failed to comply with the process or because they had been taken into custody in violation of the process	Persons who appeared before the court	Persons discharged from process on trial	PERSONS TRIED		Persons sentenced to imprisonment	Persons sentenced to life imprisonment	Persons sentenced to death	REMARKS		
				On complaint	On Magistrate's order from the Police				Acquitted	Convicted				Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment	Number of persons sentenced to life imprisonment	Number of persons sentenced to death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
116		Abetment of cognizable offence committed														
117		Abetting minor cognizable offence by police to														
118 119		Obtaining design to commit cognizable offence.														
T t l																
CLASS I—Offence against the State																
2	121 to 180	803	Offences against the State		3		3				100					
3	187		Harboring deserters by Merchant Ship													
4	173 to 204	201 to 215	215 235A 227 to 229	808	2 488	2 964	66	5 504	51	978	3 665	70 7	302	418		
5	161 to 169	217 to 228	Offences by police	15	55	41	2	169	1	47	39	61 4	1	1		
6	198 to 200	205 to 211	421 to 434	97	331	387	37	728	15	357	281	42 06	66	9		
7	465 to 477A			88	156	19	19	197	4	110	40	28 8	24	9		
8	264 to 267		Offences relating to weighing measures	4	108	18	3	127		17	108	88 6	7	---		
9	482 to 485		Making false trade-marks	1	18			14		9	2	15 8	3	---		
10	148, 158A to 156	160	Public assembly	7	128	75	5	200		54	132	68 9	9	5		
T t l				470	3 284	3 447	333	6 889	71	1 567	4 482	66 5	312	437		
CLASS II—Serious Offence																
11	312 to 316		Criminal mischief		11	1		12	1	4	1	8 3	3	3		
12	370		Bygones disposal of slaves		3			3	---	2	1	83 3	---			
13a	376		Rape by husband		6			6		4			2			
T t l					20	1		21	1	10	2	95 2	5	3	---	
CLASS II—Serious Offence																
13	384 to 389		Extortion	34	314	9	18	389	30	199	53	16 4	40	17	---	
Tota				34	314	9	18	389	30	199	53	16 4	40	17	---	

RETURN OF NON COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918
PART II —Return of Persons concerned in Non Cognizable Cases

† Excl ding serial 80

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1916

Off ce	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A)—Cognizable						
				Rs. A P	Rs. A P	
1 Theft { (a) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house breaking	3,985	4,723	14.3	15,23,079 6 4	72,440 3 6	4.7
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	1,298	1,234	96.4	1,13,740 1 2	59,098 1 3	51.07
(c) Other cases	22,678	6,663	29.3	7,73,463 6 9	1,25,241 2 10	16.1
2 Robbery { (a) Dacoity	519	142	27.3	4,52,326 1 0	10,273 4 6	2.2
(b) Other robbery	292	56	19.2	46,246 3 6	923 12 4	1.9
3 Criminal breach of trust	470	98	20.8	82,662 5 3	18,202 10 6	22.0
4 Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker merchant or agent	64	17	26.5	38,141 15 5	6,398 11 3	16.7
Total	53,256	12,933	22.2	30,29,659 7 0	2,92,518 4 3	9.6
(B)—Non cognizable						
5 Extortion	95	4	4.2	1,85,712 6	63 0 0	3.4
6 Criminal misappropriation	160	17	10.6	55,780 0	310 8 0	5.6
Total	255	21	8.3	7,380 4 6	373 8 0	5.06

Property cases in which investigation was refused or neglected or in which the investigation was not completed.

STATE

Showing the sanctioned strength and cost

DISTRICTS	N. mb. f. i. Inspector - G. ral	N. mb. f. S. per. tend. ts	N. mb. f. Asst. t. S. per. t. d. ts.	N. mb. f. D. p. ty. S. per. t. o. l.	N. mb. f. Ins. p. t. a. l.	N. mb. f. b. l. p. ect.	N. mb. f. S. erg. v. t.	NUMBER OF HEAD CONSTABLES			NUMBER OF CONSTABLES			TOTAL
								Post	W. t.	M. ted	Post	W. t.	M. u. ted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Office of t. Insp. t. G. eral f. P. H. Bengal	1	2						2			24			30
P. esid. y. Dacca Raj. h. h. nd	4													4
B. dw. n. R. a. ges.	1	2	1	2	27	24		18			58			128
Crim. al. i. estig. ti. Dep. t. m. t.		()												
Tot. l.	6	4	1	2	4	4		15			92			171
D. Mym. si. gh		2	3	1	9	97	9	112			1 128			1 368
F. ridpur		2	2	1	11	109		116			968			1 299
B. karg. j.		1	1	1	8	58		75			548			692
						9		100			780			942
To. l.		7	7	4	37	348	9	410			2 409			4 226
Ch. tt. ag. ng. ---		1	1		6	48	2	70			547			678
Tippe		2	1	1	6	53		60			543			675
N. akh. H. ---		1			5	39		88			291			36
Total		4	2	1	17	128	2	177			1 381			1 712
R. j. bahu		1	1		6	2		8			531			664
Dinajp.		1	1		7	58		70			310			642
J. lp. ig. ri		1			5	33		51			417			508
Ra. gp.		2	1	1	7	60		75			555			661
Bogra		1			4	2		38			2 6			355
P. b.		1	1	1	5	49		55			459			561
Maid. ---		1			4	0		87			245			307
Darjeeling		1		1	6	33	2	67			459			549
Tot. l.		9	4	4	44	387	2	464			3 481			4 34
B. rdw.		1	1		10	56	2	100			790			990
B. rbhum		1			5	20		42			398			471
Banau		1			5	28		50			394			466
Mid. n. pore		2	2	1	10	35	2	114			891			1 107
Hooghly		1	1	1	8	58	1	94			722			866
H. wrsh		1	1	1	8	44	1	78			541			675
Tot. l.		7	6	8	45	309	6	478			3 851			4 715
24-Par. g. nas		2	2	2	10	99	4	176			1 382			1 677
N. di		1	1		7	65		87			707			868
M. rshidabad		1	1		7	59		91			685			844
Jesso		1		1	7	58		71			486			624
Khulna		1		1	5	50		68			404			524
T. t. l.		6	4	4	38	331	4	488			3 664			4 537
RAILWAY POLICE														
East Ind. n. Railw. y. Howrah		1		1	6	28	10	48			211			300
East. n. Bengal R. lway S. idah		1			6	2	6	45			269			349
East. Beng. l. Railway S. d. pur		1			3	24	4	48			265			345
T. tal.		3		1	15	74	20	186			745			994
P. t. Police					1	1		1			4			7
R. er. Police		1	1	1	5	32			32			248		320
TRAINING SCHOOLS														
Police T. aini. g. O. llege, Surd. h.		1			6	3		35			15			55
Constables' Training School Raj. shahi.				1	2	4		23			8			32
Const. bles' T. aini. g. Scho. I. Ber. ham. pore.				1	2	4		13			3			33
Constables' Training School, Dacca.				1	2	4		22			3			32
Total		1		3	12	20		82			24			142
GRAND TOTAL	6	49	24+24	28	240	1 589	43	2,351	32		16 661	348		21 169
		(d)	(b)											-24

NOTE—F. r. y. Inspectors, 77 sub-inspectors, 270 h. d.
 () O. e. appointm. t. of S. per. t. d. t. kept vacant i. n. s. e.
 (b) O. f. t. t. al. um. b. r. of S. assistants (i. n. d.
 () Figures for financial ye. as furnished by
 (d) Excluding six officers em.

MENT D

of the Civil Police for the year 1916

T t l cost payabl a d p i clal	Total cost p y ble f m oth so ceta impo r i d p i i l ev es	Gra d total cost (col mns 16 17)	Are f d sarr tas i sq re miles	P p i ti	U b pop i ti f disk f t	N mbe f poll e tati	N mb f t pocke	PROPORTION OF POLICE.		T t l mo t f og i bld i vestig ted	Proporti f og tabl i lig tot t th i li f ree	
18	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Rs	Rs	R										
...	
				2 77 6,249 2 576 4 542	2 960 403 4 538 422 2 121 914 2 428 911	136 427 132 089 82 204 48 618	29 35 23 30		1 to 2 0 1 5 0 1 3 7 1 4 9	1 to 2 171 9 1 3 683 0 1 3 065 8 1 3 578 4	7 745 8 039 3,366 4 193	5 6 6 5 4 8 4 4
			16 244	12 087 649	339 818	117	3	1 3 8	1 r 2 849 4	22 325	5 5	
			2 492 2 499 1 644	1 508 482 2 430,188 1 393 090	33 144 27 704 7 009	30 30 14		1 3 7 1 3 7 1 4 5	1 2 241 2 1 3 600 2 1 3 577 1	3,312 3 509 1 125	4 9 5 1 3 0	
			6 685	5 240 661	97 857	54	...	1 3 8	1 3 061 1	7 946	4 6	
			2 618 3 946 2 919 2 479 1 259 1 851 1 899 1 164	1 480 587 1 687 868 1 032 660 2 385 820 933 567 1 438 586 1 004 159 265,550	31 657 15 944 11 765 26 264 12 201 44 051 21 594 41 879	2 29 17 30 12 16 13 15	...	1 2 9 1 6 1 1 5 7 1 5 1 1 3 8 1 3 8 1 4 7 1 2 1	1 2 229 7 1 2 629 0 1 1 778 3 1 3 502 6 1 2 786 3 1 2 592 7 1 3 529 3 1 433 6	2,428 2 017 1 519 2,272 1 914 2 618 1 074 1 873	3 8 3 1 2 9 4 8 5 4 4 7 2 7 2 5	
			19 286	10 138 302	218 856	160	1	1 4 4	1 2 325 2	16 208	2 7	
			2 691 1 753 2 621 5 186 1 188 510	1 538 871 935 478 1 188 670 2 821 201 1 090 097 948 502	94 186 9 181 57 206 101 855 151 482 201 400	26 16 20 27 20 14	...	1 2 0 1 4 7 1 5 2 1 4 6 1 1 3 1 5	1 1 728 5 1 3 521 4 1 2 342 9 1 2,548 5 1,230 3 987 6	4 806 1 895 1 401 4 972 4 014 8 186	5 4 4 5 2 8 4 4 4 5 8 2	
			13 948	8,467 814	616,260	187		1 2 9	1 1 798 8	25,084	5 3	
			4 544 2 790 2 148 2,295 4 765	2 424 104 1,817 946 1,372 274 1 758,264 1 366 786	548,514 85 218 82,498 21,122 29 151	39 25 27 26 30		1 2 3 1 3 2 1 2 5 1 4 6 1 5 0	1 1 451 4 1 1 852 3 1 1 825 9 1 3,217 7 1 2 808 2	5 395 3,319 2,814 2 360 2 727	3 2 2 9 2 2 2 7 5 2	
			17 467	8 549 254	778 279	127		1 3 5	1 1,884 3	16,205	2 7	
						13 17 18						
						48						

const ble nd 683 constables were temp arily s ctioned.
q noe of the creatio f tempo ry post f Deputy Inspector-Gener al Int lligence Branch
ing i the Calcutt P lioe) 24 re provided to tea e vacancies to:
Ac u tant-s eral are shown
Calcutt Police

STATEMENT D(1)

Showing the strength and cost of the Military Police in the year 1916

Battalion	District	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE PAID FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUES						COST OF POLICE.			VACANCIES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER		
		Number of Constables	Number of Assistant Commandants	Number of Sergeants and Junior Messengers	Number of Head Constables and Night Watchmen	Number of Sepoys (including Linglars)	Total	Total number included (columns 5 to 7)	Total pay of all ranks	All other expenses	Total cost	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca Military Police	Dacca	1	3	14	80	646	734		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	2†	11
Total		1	3	14	80	646	734		1 31 972	1 28 068	2 30 040	2†	11

Including 34 supernumeraries and recruits

† Against these vacancies two Assistant Sergeants and two Head Constables of Police were appointed to act as Assistant Commandants

STATEMENT E

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal

DISTRICT	ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE				PUNISHMENTS															
	Sanctioned		Actual		Number of files	Number of smooth bore	Number of rifles	Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE OR SESSIONS COURT								
												Under Penal Code		Under Sections 380 and 381 of Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Others		
	Officers	M	Officers	M				Officers	M	Officers	M	Officers	M	Officers	M	Officers	M	Officers	M	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Jaco ...	116	1 243	113	1 343	—	475	18	—	18	18	389	—	13	—	—	—	19	—	8	
Mymensingh ...	130	1 104	111	1 104	—	617	10	—	10	28	211	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Faridpur	66	833	66	832	—	311	8	—	13	7	41	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Bakerganj	88	850	86	841	—	868	10	—	10	10	28	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Total	389	3 819	376	3 809	—	1 791	46	2	48	68	866	—	41	—	—	—	19	1	12	
Chittagong	54	617	51	617	—	391	8	1	6	9	218	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Tippura	59	618	54	610	—	369	8	1	13	41	339	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Northal	34	839	34	838	—	169	4	—	3	27	91	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Total	147	1 858	139	1 556	—	798	20	2	0	77	686	—	19	—	—	—	2	—	6	
Rajshahi	58	604	58	592	—	1 6	4	—	10	49	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Dinajp	60	580	60	580	—	174	4	2	4	3	315	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jalpaiguri	38	468	38	457	—	277	4	—	2	24	271	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Bogura	67	610	67	608	—	277	4	—	11	9	195	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Bogra	31	321	31	318	—	134	4	—	3	3	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Fabrua	54	494	54	489	—	153	4	—	13	16	114	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Maid	34	362	33	362	—	95	4	1	11	21	120	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Darjeeling	41	508	41	490	—	218	4	—	7	9	94	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Total	383	3 945	381	3 892	—	1 549	23	6	69	139	1 396	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	28	
Burdwan	68	820	66	818	—	322	8	—	18	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	4	
Birbham	35	385	31	382	—	193	4	—	3	13	98	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bakura	41	444	39	444	—	200	4	1	6	1	38	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Midnapore	97	1 005	98	1 001	—	449	10	1	14	32	84	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Hoochly	67	818	66	816	—	322	8	—	6	12	340	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Howrah	53	919	53	908	—	322	6	1	15	17	01	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	361	4,389	351	4 319	—	1 615	43	4	63	65	1 174	—	36	—	—	1	1	—	13	
24 Parganas	118	1 558	111	1 543	—	583	3	—	43	85	595	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Nadia	73	794	68	776	—	323	4	—	4	7	43	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Murshidabad	66	776	66	774	—	314	4	—	13	13	203	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Jessore	65	657	63	657	—	313	8	—	18	26	136	—	14	1	1	—	—	—	1	
Khulna	56	487	53	482	—	282	4	—	6	53	152	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	371	4,153	361	4,112	—	1 706	38	—	84	204	1 119	—	37	1	1	—	—	—	15	
Criminal Investigation Department	51	71	48	66	—	—	—	—	242	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal	—	36	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Master Bengal Railway	81	513	79	506	—	—	6	—	4	8	174	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Master Bengal Railway	34	314	31	309	—	—	6	—	3	16	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East India Railway	44	284	43	242	—	—	4	1	10	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Howrah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	109	881	102	847	—	—	16	1	17	30	291	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	
River Police	37	280	34	272	—	166(a)	4	3	3	26	188	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Port Police	9	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Police Training College, Burdwan	14	40	12	40	—	408	40	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Constable Training School, Rajshahi	6	25	6	24	—	262	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Constable Training School, Barisal	6	18	6	16	—	110	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Constable Training School, Dacca	6	35	6	35	—	262	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	83	106	30	106	—	1 049	40	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Commandant, Military Police Dacca	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL	1 582	19 192	1 534	19 016	—	8 379(b)	303	14	307	896	5 590	—	170	1	1	1	22	1	38	

Excluding superior police. Does not tally with the figures in column 15 of statement D which includes the same.

(a) Smooth bore M. R. carbines. Five of these weapons were transferred to Assam with the transfer of a certain portion of the river police jurisdiction to the Home Department letter No 2280 dated 14th March 1916. Government Order No 10364 P dated 19th August 1916 and Government Order No 14418 P dated 14th March 1916.

(b) The increase of 81 over last year is chiefly due to (1) the inclusion of 187 Colt revolvers including 30 for the Police Training College Burdwan supplied for the Intelligence Branch vide Government Order No 2242 P D dated 27th September 1916 and the Government of India Home Department letter No 175 dated 14th March 1916.

(c) Represents total number of constables.

Abstract of the result of Police enquiries into certain classes of cognizable crime

Sections	Offences	24-PARGANAS			NADIA			MURSHIDABAD			JESORE			KHULNA			BURDWAN		
		Investig. ted.	True.	Detected.	Investigated	T.	Detected.	Investig. ted.	T.	Detected.	Investig. ted.	T.	Detected.	Investig. ted.	T. us.	D. tected.	Investig. ted.	T.	Detected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
143 153 157 159 d 159	(i) Rioting o nlaw ful assembly	70	48	40	50	21	19	24	10	7	39	24	21	67	39	35	32	12	9
	(i) Oth off ces gai t the State, p bil t's guilt) to	22	14	12	18	13	9	14	9	8	9	6	5	4	2	1	20	15	11
30 303 304 307 308 d 308.	(ii) Murd ttempt t m de l p ble h muid d mnd by dacoits.	38	33	13	35	26	15	25	19	9	20	18	13	3	38	19	25	30	8
324 325 326 329 331 333 d 335	(i) Grievus h rtand hurt by as gar us w po	188	76	42	89	38	23	70	31	13	85	39	29	122	69	31	82	27	18
363 354 356 and 357	() Serious Orma al force	31	15	10	33	22	15	14	8	7	8	4	1	12	7	7	20	10	8
	(i) Oth eno off uces against th p rson	57	35	22	60	41	25	17	8	5	26	20	18	67	17	13	35	19	9
393 393 394 395 397 nd 398	() Robbery and dacoity	31	66	12	49	37	14	27	19	4	14	12	7	46	41	7	60	52	18
270 281 282 423 429 430 433 d 43 440	(vi) Ser us mischief nel dng mis hief by k ill g p som g o maining y nimal	44	35	7	87	65	13	30	36	5	40	35	9	71	60	8	44	30	8
411 430 434 435 d 437 439	(i) r se-bre k ng nd i us h e trespass	1 479	1 863	103	1 172	1 327	58	329	1 109	69	1 048	1 196	68	1 057	1 494	44	1 263	1 339	62
341 343 343 d 344	() W gful est at t nd co finem ub	26	11	2	10	4	3	15	8	3	12	9	7	18	11	6	34	10	3
3 3 340 3 1 d 332	(u) Th ft	1 448	1 428	544	941	895	243	828	1 000	187	320	508	167	635	708	166	1 329	1 387	333
411 412 413 d 414	(u) Recei ng tole p perty	38	78	74	55	38	32	31	23	22	39	31	29	98	82	76	49	39	38
453 456 447 and 448	(i) L k g d O I nd ul h use trespass	70	42	22	113	63	32	31	32	15	19	33	10	65	36	15	3	54	25
Total		3 640	5 737	908	2 712	2 585	506	2 020	2 342	364	1,904	1 988	369	2 310	2 602	498	2 571	2 574	550
Percentage of detected cases to true cases.		24			19.5			15.5			19.0			16.4			16.3		
Number of police engaged on prevention and detec- tion of crime —																			
Inspectors		6			4			4			6			3			7		
Sub Inspectors		62			45			40			48			38			33		
Head Constables		114			80			56			51			40			67		
Constables		692			399			368			237			162			380		
Total		874			398			408			342			243			437		
		True Detected			True Detected.			True D. tected.			T. us. Detected.			True Detected			True. D. tected.		
Crime per head of police engaged on prevention and detection of crime		4.2 1.02			3.4 1.04			5.0 7			5.6 1.09			10.7 1.4			7.6 1.2		

MENT G

with the strength of the Police employed in the prevention and detection of crime

BIRBHUM			BANKURA			MIDNAPORA			HOOGHLY			HOWRAH			RAJSHAH			DINAJPUR			JAIPURA		
Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected	Investigated	True	Detected
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
10	5	5	10	8	7	65	38	30	34	14	11	54	19	16	30	13	9	23	20	20	15	4	4
4	1		4	3	3	18	14	10	18	13	8	5	15	4	6	4	4	5	4	8	10	7	4
12	10	4	11	7	2	55	43	17	35	27	7	30	19	11	33	22	11	14	11	7	35	21	16
80	8	5	27	7	3	107	41	23	97	38	19	134	48	29	98	29	16	39	29	18	57	27	18
7	4	4	5	5	4	19	7	8	22	11	7	34	21	16	28	18	14	10	8	6	12	7	4
17	10	6	9	7	7	58	35	17	31	17	11	31	28	13	36	21	15	26	16	14	20	8	3
29	28	3	38	28	10	138	133	25	72	68	18	44	38	5	34	26	9	25	19	6	28	28	5
39	36	4	19	16	5	165	138	17	32	25	3	28	16	9	53	40	10	40	33	6	34	26	7
725	1071	64	403	433	26	1438	1737	79	875	946	75	828	1137	80	520	1037	48	669	851	35	556	669	28
4	1		9	4	2	43	18	6	13	6	5	29	11	7	20	7	1	11	8	4	12	5	3
622	824	171	444	426	149	1538	1531	433	813	746	262	1887	2037	464	715	759	139	886	830	128	465	446	102
41	34	22	23	18	13	109	85	72	58	51	43	58	43	33	43	33	23	49	46	46	37	24	33
24	15	8	20	7	5	89	58	35	22	12	5	64	34	19	85	40	18	27	19	13	24	12	8
1564	2047	307	1021	964	285	3927	3859	766	2123	1966	474	3201	3441	710	1980	2654	222	1817	1896	300	1286	1279	217
149			243			198			241			206			108			158			189		
3			3			7			6			7			5			5			2		
23			26			56			37			44			50			43			24		
24			26			71			65			87			56			45			25		
101			102			365			391			858			308			308			159		
151			247			499			499			976			504			40			210		
True	Detected		T	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected	
185	11		39	9		31	14		39	9		35	102		40	6		47	6		60	9	

STATEMENT

Abstract of the result of police enquiries into certain classes of cognizable crime

Serials	Offences	RANGPUR			BOGRA			PAENNA			MALDA			DANJEEELING			DACC.		
		Investigated	True.	Detected.	Investigated	True	Detected.	Investigated	True	Detected.	Investigated	True	Detected.	Investigated	True	Detected.	Investigated	True	Detected.
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
148 158 157 158 d 159	(i) Riot for n wful assembly	54	23	18	23	14	11	50	26	20	31	16	10	2	1		129	44	39
	(ii) Other offences against the State public tranquility to	10	7	7	10	7	5	14	11	10	5	2	2	3	2	1	47	33	28
309 308, 304 307 308 d 306	(iii) M d attempt t m da lp bl homicide nd m rder by dacoits.	25	14	8	28	20	10	19	17	10	9	8	2	5	5	2	48	39	19
324 325, 326 329 321 328 and 336	(i) Gri us hurt d hurt by da g rous weapo	31	34	12	52	18	14	8	37	22	31	18	8	19	7	4	208	60	36
353 354 356 d 357	() Serious crimi al f roe	21	14	7	15	14	13	17	10	5	2	1	1	6	1	1	47	29	22
	(vi) Oth serious ff es against th perso	58	31	23	30	18	9	34	20	13	10	4	2	9	6	6	67	33	22
393 393 394 395 397 d 398	(ii) Robbery d dacoity	27	22	5	38	26	11	35	26	7	3	3	2	5	4		53	36	14
370, 381 382 438 429, 430 433, nd 435- 440	(viii) Se i us mischief in d ing mischief by killing perso i g maiming y imal.	48	39	8	37	31	9	35	29	7	21	16	5	2	2	1	83	67	12
449 450, 454, 455 d 457 460	(i) H use, eak i g and serious i use trespass	1401	1737	38	785	1042	48	1185	1555	35	418	478	27	87	91	14	3,069	4195	131
341 342 343 a d 344.	() Wo g l estrai t d co fi sment.	10	3	2	10	4	3	13	9	2	8	4		3	1	1	55	15	4
379 380, 381 a d 382	(xi) Th ft	376	381	140	455	569	108	573	669	161	238	271	76	369	317	107	1,644	1,621	438
411 412 413 and 414	(xii) Receivi g stole prope y	61	53	50	42	34	27	30	28	26	21	18	11	30	28	26	139	112	107
433 435, 447 d 448	(xiii) L ki g nd (minal) h use t espas.	49	33	18	24	10	8	48	30	14	31	19	2	36	47	40	151	92	54
	Total	2,719	3,981	386	1,543	1,815	276	2,076	2,467	322	876	850	155	626	512	203	5,640	6,875	916
	Percentage f detected cases to true cases.	11.2			16.1			13.0			18.2			39.6			14.3		
	Number of police engaged proved detected of crime —																		
	Inspectors	5			2			3			2			4			6		
	Sub-Inspectors	40			20			35			22			19			73		
	Head-Constables	42			22			36			23			39			45		
	Constables	256			123			228			151			176			285		
	Total	343			172			302			198			288			409		
		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected		True	Detected	
	Crime per head of police engaged on prevention and detection of crime.	8.6	8		10.5	1.4		8.1	8		4.2	6		2.1	9		15.5	2.7	

G—concluded

with the strength of the police employed in the prevention and detection of crime

MYMENSINGH.			TIPPERA			BAKARGANJ			FARIDPUR.			NOAKHALI			CHITTAGONG			TOTAL OF DISTRICTS		
I estigat d	T a.	Detected	I est gated	T a.	D lect d	I estigat d.	T r.	Detected	I estigat d	T a.	Det. led	Investigat d	True	Detected	I estigat d.	T	Detected	I estigat d	True	Detected
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
158	88	74	51	27	26	118	60	63	128	54	49	18	8	8	43	24	17	1314	647	553
39	25	20	36	28	23	21	17	16	24	19	14	7	6	6	15	12	10	383	287	222
97	81	33	59	47	28	67	55	30	50	41	25	14	12	6	20	17	9	329	679	323
260	133	80	98	87	23	390	161	80	147	80	41	63	25	16	78	29	16	2606	1116	640
49	38	9	10	4	3	24	16	12	9	5	4	7	3	1	13	8	5	475	288	200
125	63	32	39	16	9	69	84	16	43	27	20	16	11	8	21	8	4	1002	546	341
64	48	12	46	89	8	67	50	19	40	36	12	3	3	2	8	3	1	1070	869	236
147	123	30	84	68	8	93	69	8	35	26	7	63	66	12	146	136	7	1562	1293	225
4488	6485	184	1078	2420	99	1044	2383	55	1334	1666	48	492	806	37	1311	1371	55	31155	40256	1688
44	20	10	26	7	5	40	15	4	28	11	5	15	7	4	17	8	3	528	317	100
1347	1513	393	800	886	289	815	785	176	652	677	168	235	248	87	618	386	147	22287	23144	5735
178	145	137	62	46	46	67	47	42	100	81	80	65	44	48	85	76	67	1638	1226	1234
118	87	50	29	19	10	20	61	22	85	36	10	24	17	10	49	37	21	1498	928	496
7087	8848	1079	3005	3644	576	3705	3743	533	2623	2729	476	998	1043	235	2321	2318	262	66294	71594	11924
12.2			15.8			14.2			17.3			22.5			15.6			16.6		
7						7			5			2			4			119		
83			25			51			41			21			34			1042		
86			41			54			42			24			48			1259		
584			259			265			217			126			28			7918		
759			319			477			305			178			264			10388		
True	Detected.		True	Detected.		True	Detected.		True	Detected.		True	Detected.		True	Detected.		True	Detected.	
11.6	1.2		11.4	9		7.8	1.1		8.2	1.4		6.0	1.3		6.2	9		6.9	1.1	

STATE

Showing the strength and cost of the village watch in the several districts

Serial nbe	NAMES OF SUBDIVISIONS	N mbe of h k d der Act VI (B C f 1870	N mb f h k d r d Regulatio XX f 1817	N mbe f h k d l l d i n g g h t p o l i c d v a n i d e m i n t u s	N mbe f d f a d a r s	T t l mbe f h k d d d f a d	T t a l c o s t f h a k d a s d d f d a	NUMBER JUDICIALLY FURNISHED—	
								No glect of d ty	substa t i f f s u h t h f t, to
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs A P		
1	Dacca	1 237			114	1 351	89 384 0 11	2	3
2	Narayanganj	946			87	1 033	70 627 3 8		
3	Manikganj	786			67	853	59 042 1 6		
4	Munshiganj	651			72	923	61 925 4 10		2
	Total	3 820			340	4 160	2 80 978 10 11	2	5
5	Mymensingh	2 011			218	2 229	1 44 524 0 0		3
6	Jamalpur	1 065			127	1 192	73 224 0 0	2	3
7	Tangail	1 558			176	734	1 24 968 0 0		2
8	Netrokona	1 124			126	1 250	76 560 0 0		1
9	Kishorganj	1 215			124	1 339	81 924 0 0	5	3
	Total	6 973			771	7 744	5 01 200 0 0	7	14
10	Faridpur	1 070			116	1 186	72 552 0 0		
11	Gopalganj	767			88	850	52 056 0 0		2
12	Goalundo	769			84	853	52 188 0 0		
13	Madaripur	1 804			181	1 985	1 21 272 0 0		3
	Total	4 405			469	4 874	2 98 068 0 0		5
14	Baizal	2 153			190	2 343	1 42 860 0 0	1	1
15	Pirojpur	1 479			134	1 613	98 400 0 0		1
16	Patuakhali	1 206			116	1 422	86 712 0 0	3	1
17	Bhola	574			48	622	37 980 0 0	6	
	Total	5 512			488	6 000	3 65 952 0 0	10	3
18	Chittagong	2 084			215	2 299	1 46 777 0 0		4
19	Cox's Bazar	327				327	21 701 0 0		
	Total	2 411			215	2 626	1 68 478 0 0		4
20	Comilla	1 464			124	1 588	96 768 0 0		2
21	Brahman baria	1 033			76	1 109	67 452 0 0		
22	Chandpur	606			52	658	40 104 0 0		
	Total	3 103			252	3 355	2 04 324 0 0		2
23	Noakhali	1 385			142	1 527	97 394 10 6		
24	Feni	534			37	571	36 091 11 3		1
	Total	1 919			179	2 098	1 33 486 5 9		1
25	Rajshahi	1 259			133	1 392	85 116 0 0	81	
26	Naogaon	880			77	957	59 432 0 0		
27	Natore	1 071			109	1 180	72 234 0 0		2
	Total	3 210			319	3 529	2 16 782 0 0	81	2

MENT H

of the Province with figures of the rewards and punishments during the year 1916

N mber dismissed incl d g d p r t m t l dismissal	N mb fined d pa- me t lly	P ce tag of b k d rs p nish d (col mns 9 10 11 d 12 to col m 7)	N mbe w d d by J d i c l off rs, f i Arms A t, E d i c e t cases	T t l m n t d i s- trib ted i w ds (l d i g paym ts fr m Ch k d a i R w d F d)	N mb d partm tally w r d.	P ce tag f Oh k d a r w r d d (column 14 d 16 to 1 m 7)	T tal m t d i s t r i b t e d i r e w a r d t o from th Ch k d a i R w r d F u n d	T tal e c c e p t s fr m l l s o r c e s i n d u d g b a l a c e f m t h p r e v i y e a	B a l a c e f h a n d t t h l o s e o f t h y a r
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				Rs A			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A I
29	804	62 0			140	10 3	} 7 500 8 0	9 247 0 5	1 746 8 5
17	595	59 2			710	20 3			
14	635	76 0	1	0	46	5 5			
15	614	68 3	1	6 0	250	27 1			
75	2 648	65 6	2	8 0	646	15 5	7 500 8 0	9 247 0 5	1 746 8 5
23	1 237	56 6	2	30 0	160	7 2	} 4 883 0 0	6 843 0 0	2 010 0 0
33	705	62 9	1	5 0	131	11 0			
19	1 006	59 2			216	12 4			
47	547	47 7			190	15 2			
13	832	63 7			195	14 5			
135	4 327	57 8	3	35 0	892	11 5	4 883 0 0	6 843 0 0	2 010 0 0
34	525	47 1			231	19 4	} 6 938 1 0	9 576 4 10	2 638 3 10
108	468	68			96	11 2			
67	388	53 3			119	13 9			
22	615	32 2			241	12 1			
231	1 996	45 7			687	14 0	6 938 1 0	9 576 4 10	2 638 3 10
17	1 003	43 6		250 0	393	16 7	} 7 434 0 0	10 191 10 2	2 757 10 2
30	749	48 04			318	19 7			
17	680	49 2			265	18 6			
8	358	59 8	1	1 0	88	14 3			
77	2 780	47 8	1	201 0	1 064	17 7	7 434 0 0	10 191 10 2	2 757 10 2
36	1 200	53 9	11	74 0	652	28 8	} 2 516 14 0	3 627 0 5	1 110 2 0
17	154	52 9	2	11 0	60	18 9			
53	1 354	53 7	13	85 0	712	27 6	2 516 14 0	3 627 0 5	1 110 2 5
46	796	53 1			171	10 7	} 2 176 10 0	5 915 0 8	3 738 6 8
20	742	68 7			140	12 6			
16	406	64 1			67	10 1			
82	1 944	60 4			378	11 2	2 176 10 0	5 915 0 8	3 738 6 8
3	993	65 2	4	6 8	581	38 3	} 4 500 12 0	6 418 3 2	1 917 7 2
8	281	50 7			239	41 8			
11	1 274	61 2	4	6 8	820	39 2	4 500 12 0	6 418 3 2	1 917 7 2
27	700	58 0	1	15 0	152	10 9	} 2 898 0 0	15 839 4 3	12 941 4 3
6	423	51 0	11	250 0	57	7 1			
23	774	67 7	2	8 0	93	8 0			
56	1 957	59 3	14	273 0	309	8 9	2 898 0 0	15 839 4 3	12 941 4 3

Serial number	Names of Sessions	Number of kidnappings		Number of kidnappings including ghat police and combinations	Number of kidnappings	Total number of kidnappings and deaths	Total cost of kidnappings and deaths	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED—	
		At VI (B.C.) of 1870	Regulated XX of 1817					For neglect of duty	For offences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs. A P.		
28	Dinajpur	1 500			130	1 630	99 451 0 0	2	
29	Thakurgaon	1 446			120	1 466	89 448 0 0	6	
30	Balurghat	879			78	957	58 728 0 0		1
	Total	3 725			328	4 053	2 47 627 0 0	8	1
31	Jalpaiguri	1 240			117	1 357	86 088 0 0		1
32	Alipur	285			27	312	19 164 0 0		
	Total	1 525			144	1 669	1 05 252 0 0		1
33	Rangpur	1 428			154	1 582	1 02 496 0 0		
34	Nilphamari	1 016			107	1 123	69 132 0 0		
35	Kurigram	1 111			106	1 217	74 424 0 0		1
36	Gaibandha	1 034			100	1 134	69 408 0 0	3	
	Total	4 589			467	5 056	3 15 360 0 0	3	1
37	Bogra	1 539			132	1 671	1 11 341 0 0		1
38	Pabna	1 090			101	1 191	85 752 0 0	7	1
39	Sirajganj	1 241			110	1 351	97 272 0 0	35	
	Total	2 331			211	2 542	1 83 024 0 0	42	1
40	Malda	1 847			184	2 031	1 40 073 0 0		1
41	Siliguri (Darjeeling)	151			24	175	12 826 0 0		
42	Burdwan	1 445	186	27	92	1 750	1 10 158 0 0	1	4
43	Asansol	802			61	863	62 220 0 0		2
44	Kalna	506		2	35	543	38 952 0 0		
45	Katwa	527		12	36	575	34 212 0 0		1
	Total	3 280	186	41	224	3 731	2 45 542 0 0	1	7
46	Birbhum	1 535			122	1 657	1 19 304 0 0		1
47	Rampurhat	873			62	935	69 164 0 0		
	Total	2 408			184	2 592	1 88 468 0 0		1
48	Bankura	1 410		319	146	1 875	98 237 8 3		2
49	Vishnupuri	922			93	1 015	62 063 8 0		2
	Total	2 332		319	239	2 890	1 60 301 0 3		4
50	Midnapore	2 220	59	499	190	2 968	1 50 724 13 0		4
51	Contai	1 112			110	1 232	70 240 0 0		
52	Tamluk	1 297			133	1 430	87 396 0 0		3
53	Ghatal	605			60	665	40 620 0 0		
	Total	5 244	59	499	493	6 295	3 53 980 13 0		7
54	Hooghly	748			54	802	57 744 0 0	2	1
55	Serampore	765		2	60	827	59 400 0 0	3	1
56	Arambagh	619			43	662	47 664 0 0	5	3
	Total	2 132		2	157	2 291	1 64 808 0 0	10	5

N mbe dismissed 1 d g depa t me tal dis sal	N mbe fined d pa m tally	P ce tag f h kidars p mahed (column 9, 10 11 d 12 t l m 7)	N mbe rew rded by J d l sal officers, & i A m i E use to asse	T tal am t d s- tib sed ew rds (excl d g p ym ts i m Oh ukid ri Rewa d Fund)	N mbe depart- m tally rewarded	Percent g f oh ukid rs rew d d (column 14 d 16 to col mn 7)	Total am nt dat b t d te f m t Oha kid ri R ward Fund	T tal rece pt from ll so oes lndng balanc from th previous year	Bal ce b d at th close f th y
11	1	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				Rs A.			Rs A. P	Rs A. P	Rs A. P
17	775	48 7			903	55 3	} 4 261 12 0	5 723 15 9	1 462 3 9
12	475	33 6			502	34 2			
13	472	50 7			298	31 1			
42	1 722	43 7			1 703	42 01	4 261 12 0	5 723 15 9	1 462 3 9
28	832	63 4			2 3	16 4	} 1 159 3 0	3 801 9 11	2 692 6 11
16	161	56 7			2	6			
44	993	62 1			225	13 4	1 159 3 0	3 851 9 11	2 692 6 11
14	1 315	84 0	2	3 0	419	26 6	} 4 818 0 0	20 000 12 9	15 182 12 9
5	657	58 9	1	15 0	120	10 7			
4	812	67 1			463	38 04			
17	613	55 8			189	16 6			
40	3 397	68 05	3	18 0	1 191	23 6	4 818 0 0	20 000 12 9	15 182 12 9
8	852	51 5	2	3 0	162	9 8	594 0 0	3 174 8 10	2 580 8 10
34	501	45 5			368	30 8	} 1 056 14 0	14 786 15 3	13 730 1 3
28	724	58 2			419	31 0			
62	1 225	52 3			787	30 9	1 056 14 0	14 786 15 3	13 730 1 3
52	747	39 3	1	5 0	162	8	1 370 0 0	2 383 6 0	1 013 6 0
2	9	17 7	2	16 0	2	2 2	63 0 0	149 6 3	86 6 3
23	350	21 6	09	251 12	36	5 4	} 2 226 8 0	8 877 9 4	6 651 1 4
28	489	60 1			79	9 1			
10	399	75 3	4	4 8	99	18 9			
9	194	35 4	37	210 8	20	10 7			
70	1 432	40 4	100	466 12	239	9	2 226 8 0	8 877 9 4	6 651 1 4
39	886	55 8			105	6 3	} 912 0 0	1 880 3 9	968 3 9
4	170	19 1							
43	1 061	42 6			105	4 05	912 0 0	1 880 3 9	968 3 9
34	602	34 0	139	276 0	499	34 02	} 4 919 10 0	5 268 13 10	349 3 10
12	412	41 9	1	10 0	178	17 6			
46	1 014	36 8	140	286 0	677	28 2	4 919 10 0	5 268 13 10	349 3 10
68	2 455	85 1	71	148 6	406	16 07	} 3 637 14 0	4 377 14 3	740 0 3
24	415	35 6			124	10 06			
51	421	33 2	7	41 0	76	5 8			
13	235	37 2	3	22 0	22	3 7			
156	3 526	58 6	81	211 6	628	11 2	3 637 14 0	4 377 14 3	740 0 3
9	438	62 3	4	4 0	37	5 1	} 1 792 12 0	9 725 8 7	7 982 12 7
6	324	40 3	1	2 0	42	5 1			
19	311	51 05	1	1 0	44	6 7			
34	1 123	51 1	6	7 0	123	5 6	1 792 12 0	9 725 8 7	7 982 12 7

Serial number	NAMES OF SUBDIVISIONS.	Number of households under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870	Number of households registered under XX of 1817	Number of persons in the households	Number of defaced registers	Total number of households and persons	Total cost of the registers	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED—	
								For neglect of duty	For other offences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs A P		
57	Howrah	483	1		40	524	37 656 0 0		
58	Ulubaria	872	9		78	959	68 400 0 0		
	Total	1 355	10		118	1 483	1 06 056 0 0		
59	24 Parganas	885			87	1 072	67 129 11 0	--	
60	Barrackpore	102			13	115	7 252 1 0		
61	Barasat	465	"		58	518	32 589 1 0	2	
62	Basirhat	588			61	649	40 756 1 0	2	
63	Diamond Harbour	941			71	1 017	63 595 0 0		
	Total	3 081			290	3 371	2 11 321 14 0	4	
64	Nadia	765			71	836	4 296 6 2	1	
65	Kushtia	957			97	1 054	55 556 13 4		--
66	Chuadanga	537			53	590	36 261 0 3	56	5
67	Meherpur	744			65	809	49 414 0 0	28	
68	Ranaghat	419			49	468	28 812 0 0		
	Total	3 422			335	3 757	2 15 340 3 9	85	5
69	Murshidabad	956			86	1 042	63 552 0 0	4	
70	Lalbagh	371			30	401	24 420 0 0	1	
71	Kandi	648			48	696	42 336 0 0		
72	Jangipur	600			56	656	40 080 0 0	5	2
	Total	2 575			220	2 795	1 70 388 0 0	10	2
73	Jessore	716			62	778	47 674 0 0		1
74	Jhenuda	644			55	699	42 468 0 0	2	1
75	Narail	509			45	554	34 700 8 0		--
76	Magura	594			50	644	39 822 0 0		
77	Bongaon	706			45	751	44 164 0 0	2	5
	Total	3 169			257	3 426	2 08 828 8 0	4	7
78	Khulna	589			58	647	42 144 0 0		1
79	Bagerhat	721			63	784	49 372 0 0		2
80	Satkhira	833			77	910	58 892 0 0		2
	Total	2 143			198	2 341	1 49 908 0 0		5
	GRAND TOTAL	78 201	255	861	7 238	86 555	54 59 714 7 8	287	85

N mber dismissed in l ding dep rt me tai dismiss is	N mbe ed d part m tly	P tag f h kid rs p mshed (l mus 10 11 d 12t colum 7)	N mbe w ded ly J dical micra, f i Arm A t E is to as.	T t l mo t dis tib ted i rewa ds (i l d i g p yme ts f m Oha kid ri R w d F d)	N mbe d pa tm t lly w d d	P rc tag of h kidars rewarded (m 14 d 18t column 7)	T t l mount distrib t di w ds fr mth Oh ukd ri Rewa d F d	T t l receipts f m il so es, i l ding b l ce f om th previ us yea	Bala cei hand t the lowe f the yea
11	12	13	14	15	16	1	13	10	0
				Rs A			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
46 29	335 46 J	7 7 51 9	3	10 0 21 0	7 270	14 1 23 4	206 0 0	2478 2 9	416 2 9
75	804	59 2	5	31 0	342	23 3	2002 0 0	2478 2 9	416 2 9
37 6 14 10 16	592 55 290 306 350	58 6 55 6 59 07 48 9 35 9	2 7 5 6	30 0 1083 0 158 0 675 0	62 4 20 36 114	5 5 52 63 117	2672 8 0	2673 1 10	0 9 10
83	1596	49 9	20	1946 0	236	75	2672 8 0	2673 1 10	0 9 10
29 22 26 4 8	217 218 151 75 190	29 5 27 7 40 3 13 2 29 4	1	5 0	28 08 67 48 80	34 55 113 59 17 09	2800 8 0	3712 14 11	912 6 11
59	791	25 8	1	5 0	281	75	2800 8 0	3712 14 11	912 6 11
24 11 8 19	474 249 263 333	48 1 63 3 38 9 54 7	2 5 17 2	71 0 5 0 78 8 4 0	78 34 67 58	76 97 113 91	2028 6 0	2722 2 8	693 12 8
62	1312	49 5	21	158 8	237	92	2028 6 0	2722 2 8	693 12 8
17 31 13 9 23	277 174 137 319 400	37 9 29 7 27 07 50 9 57 2	1 1 6 6	4 0 16 0 6 0 8 8	43 75 57 33 30	55 108 104 605 47	1633 8 0	4589 5 3	2955 13 3
93	1307	41 1	14	34 8	238	73	1633 8 0	4589 5 3	2955 13 3
13 4	232 238 449	45 7 31 1 49 5	3 1	23 0 1 4	75 91 62	12 05 11 7 6 8	1720 8 0	1771 13 0	51 5 0
17	969	42 3	4	24 4	228	99	1720 8 0	1771 13 0	51 5 0
1738	42180	51 1	437	3870 14	13067	156	78526 12 0	165805 12 10	87279 0 10

STATEMENT I

Quinquennial Statement showing true cases of serious crime

	Ri t i g (S r i a l 9 S t e m t A 1)	Murd (S e r i 1 1 1)	Culpabl homi id (S e r i 1 1 3)	Admi is te i g tupefyi g drugs (S e i a l 1 9)	D col y (S e i a l 2 5)	Robbery (S e r i a l 2 6)	H use- b aki g (S r i a l 2 8 d 3 8)	Ordil ry th ft (S e r i a l 3 4)	Th ft catil (S e r i a l 3 4)	Recealving t len p party (S e r i 1 3 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quinquennial average of the preceding five years from 1911 to 1915	1 227	342	208	21	339	944	37 371	21 543	1 113	1 181
1911	1 173	294	179		301	193	31 660	18 976	848	1 169
1912	1 286	317	209	19	202	226	34 866	20 799	953	1 021
1913	1 253	315	213	32	246	218	36 542	21 186	1 249	1 137
1914	1 197	385	221	36	289	227	37 121	21 276	1 110	1 228
1915	1 230	399	221	22	657	360	46 470	25 478	1,415	1 351
Total	6 139	1 710	1 043	109	1 690	1 224	186 809	107 715	5 569	5 906
1916	1 087	440	211	35	541	330	45 941	25 833	1 193	1 397

STATEMENT J

REMANDS

NAMES OF DISTRICTS	N mbe of la g sh etc.	N mbe f el gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g	N mbe f h gr lost disposed f t last year f g
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24 Parganas	1 280	367	278	193	125	80	55	41	57	53 9	44 02	84	
Nadia	716	2 5	197	48	58	34	21	21	8	61 7	62 3	34	
Murshidabad	518	128	119	88	52	36	22	9	16	47 7	54 1	48	
Jessore	601	174	136	89	67	26	18	12	12	51 6	56 4	67	
Khulna	617	172	105	82	62	56	29	16	31	44 8	41 2	64	
Total	3 732	1 086	835	550	364	232	145	99	124	51 4	50 2	297	
Burdwan	779	159	141	143	132	76	34	24	32	60 72	45 6	38	
Birbhum	429	154	90	67	42	18	17	3	6	56 8	63 6	32	
Bankura	341	106	66	57	32	15	12	4	10	50 4	64 4	39	
Midnapore	1 215	339	216	173	142	106	44	24	48	45 7	49 7	123	
Hooghly	757	186	147	106	78	70	31	21	54	43 9	47 8	64	
Howrah	1 174	213	265	193	140	83	45	47	91	40 7	44 4	97	
Total	4 695	1 157	925	739	566	368	183	120	241	44 3	49 5	393	
Rajshahi	602	126	72	69	75	42	47	28	56	38 4	41 2	87	
Dinajpu	436	64	78	65	53	41	24	19	21	37 5	32 7	71	
Jalpaiguri	307	78	67	58	28	12	9	6	7	48 0	33 2	42	
Rangpur	562	157	114	76	55	25	25	9	24	56 04	54 2	77	
Bogra	383	69	81	49	39	41	29	15	26	38 4	47 7	44	
Pabna	459	82	75	49	51	39	29	20	66	34 2	38 1	48	
Malda	238	71	53	24	27	17	12	5	10	52 1	54 2	19	
Darjeeling	299	164	56	33	13	9	8	1	4	73 5	67 3	11	
Total	3 286	801	590	423	341	226	183	103	214	42 5	45 9	399	
Dacca	1 559	246	180	199	202	187	137	68	160	27 3	34 9	180	
Mymensingh	1 531	348	343	266	182	121	77	34	52	48 5	32 3	108	
Tippera	894	237	157	142	92	90	48	27	39	47 3	43 4	62	
Total	3 984	831	680	607	476	398	262	129	251	37 9	39 9	350	
Bakarganj	836	122	124	101	98	85	54	50	92	33 8	29 3	110	
Faridpur	755	105	78	115	87	6	58	44	76	24 2	21 9	116	
Noakhali	327	86	78	40	41	21	15	7	14	50 1	35 3	25	
Chittagong	519	118	60	53	49	53	36	30	41	34 2	32 5	79	
Total	2 437	431	340	309	275	236	163	131	223	31 6	24 3	330	
GRAND TOTAL	18 134	4 306	3 376	2 628	2 022	1 459	936	585	1,053	42 3	43 9	1 769	

STATE

Showing number of burglaries and thefts and net percentage of abstention

DISTRICTS	Number of cases of house-breakings (criminals) reported (column 5 of A.I.)		Percentage not required to		Number of cases of theft (ordinary) (criminals) reported (column 5 of A.I.)		Percentage not required to		Number of proceedings deposited in Court in the last year	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24 Pargana	2 472	1 974	23 7	22 9	1 692	1 543	10 5	10 1	202	53
Nadia	1 257	1 397	15 1	14 9	959	986	11 5	9 2	72	27
Murshidabad	1 577	1 160	25 0	26 8	903	1 099	23 8	27 7	39	34
Jessore	1 179	1 237	10 8	14 07	522	522	7 4	9 2	59	26
Khulna	1 757	1 530	26 9	30 9	719	751	14 3	23 5	41	42
Total	7 42	7,298	21 2	22 1	4 795	4 901	13 4	15 8	413	182
Burdwan	1 772	1 398	10 9	12 8	1 894	1 960	11 7	13 3	30	29
Birbhum	916	1 107	27 8	34 5	830	827	23 8	33 7	34	29
Bankura	407	456	13 5	12 5	461	435	18 8	11 4	27	31
Midnapore	1 794	1 817	12 3	20 9	1 832	1 774	10 6	10 7	69	52
Hooghly	1 121	1 022	5 5	10 7	846	788	7 4	5 8	42	22
Howrah	986	1 166	19 7	27 0	2 094	2 113	11 3	15 0	152	13
Total	6 996	6 966	14 9	20 4	7 947	7 847	14 0	15 9	354	176
Rajshahi	1 199	1 107	12 1	22 1	780	832	10 7	16 8	26	22
Dinajpur	1 082	917	11 6	21 3	1 190	1 247	16 9	27 2	47	26
Jalpaiguri	719	715	23 3	20	512	469	14 8	13 4	14	12
Rangpur	2 115	1 775	20 0	20 1	1 116	1 030	16 2	19 3	81	59
Bogra	909	1 065	19 8	25 3	519	599	13 2	25 5	23	17
Pabna	1 343	1 613	20 7	27 0	705	702	15 4	22 3	41	33
Malda	513	493	13 2	10 8	314	295	5 4	10 5	8	8
Darjeeling	134	94	8 2	8 5	404	378	2 4	4 2		
Total	8 007	7 779	17 4	22 4	4 570	5 552	16 3	19 8	254	177
Dacca	3 279	4 428	26 0	28	1 718	1 794	13 3	17 8	63	83
Mymensingh	6 354	6 633	26 7	31 4	1 419	1 537	16 2	21 3	10	78
Tippera	2 012	2 496	18 1	32 3	767	924	9 1	22 2	44	73
Total	11 645	13 557	25 1	30 0	3 904	4 255	13 6	20 0	177	234
Bakarganj	2 614	2 497	25 5	21 2	802	911	16 9	16 3	230	77
Faridpur	1 762	1 735	21 0	20 1	805	790	17 3	18 7	39	46
Noakhali	548	638	10 7	21 9	253	247	5 9	19 7	22	27
Chittagong	1 324	1 441	2 7	13 7	676	647	2 6	8 2	85	55
Total	6 308	6 311	18 2	19 3	2 536	2 595	12 1	15 4	376	205
GRAND TOTAL	40 698	41 911	19 9	24 2	24 722	25,150	13 5	17 4	1 574	974

MENT K

from enquiry together with the results of bad livelihood cases for 1916

V m f ases t ed locally		N mb f e- cessal l ases.		N mb f persons pose ted de Secti 110 O imin l Proced Cod		N mbe f p rso co vi ted de Secti n 110 Orimi P oced C d		INCIDE CE OF BURGLARIES AND THEFT SEPAI ATELY PER 100 000			
								Th ft		B glary	
1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	19	1915	1915	1916	1915	1916
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1		23
60	48	150	44	474	178	394	153	69 5	63 3	101 5	81 09
20	21	60	21	119	48	99	36	59 2	60 9	77 6	86 3
34	34	30	20	89	67	62	41	65 8	81 5	78 4	84 5
38	23	49	21	111	68	89	47	29 6	23 6	6 0	70 5
24	38	32	37	118	222	106	215	52 6	54 9	128 5	111 9
146	169	321	143	904	583	750	492	56 0	57 3	90 5	85 3
24	25	29	25	174	175	93	122	122 4	137 6	115 1	91 2
21	24	25	25	84	113	64	81	88 7	88 4	97 5	115 3
23	27	23	27	186	173	174	142	39 1	38 2	35 7	40 8
33	41	46	36	198	201	159	127	64 9	61 1	63 6	64 4
19	18	25	16	58	59	30	37	77 6	72 2	102 8	93 7
37	9	119	7	203	30	162	14	221 9	223 9	104 5	123 6
150	144	260	136	903	752	680	523	93 8	90 6	82 6	82 2
23	22	24	18	98	121	85	96	52 6	6 4	80 9	74 7
27	26	34	19	169	71	144	53	70 5	75 06	64 1	54 6
14	12	10	9	90	72	60	37	56 7	51 8	78 8	86 6
40	58	66	56	212	240	161	213	46 7	43 1	88 06	74 4
21	17	15	10	60	71	31	26	52 7	60 9	92 4	108 2
19	30	35	29	81	80	65	65	50 0	49 1	94 0	112 9
8	8	8	6	30	34	27	22	31 2	29 3	51 0	48
								152 1	142 3	50 4	35 3
152	173	192	147	708	669	553	512	45 0	54 7	87 8	76 7
53	67	47	61	198	300	130	195	58 0	63 7	110 5	149 6
70	78	60	72	318	371	245	295	31 3	33 9	140 3	146 5
38	64	41	62	379	660	200	424	31 5	38 02	82 7	102 7
161	209	148	195	8 5	1 331	575	914	39 3	42 9	117 4	136 6
164	75	198	67	1 208	455	918	347	33 0	37 5	110 07	102 7
31	36	28	35	171	222	84	156	37 9	37 2	83 0	81 7
15	27	18	24	61	114	45	91	19 4	18 9	42 0	48 9
85	54	80	50	230	160	213	133	44 8	44 3	87 7	95 5
295	192	324	176	1 670	951	1 260	727	34 4	35 2	85 6	85 7
934	887	1 245	797	5,080	4 286	3 820	3,168	55 6	56 5	91 3	94 2

STATEMENT L

RECONVICTIONS OF OLD OFFENDERS

Annual Statement of Reconviotions for the year 1916

NAMES OF DISTRICT	N. mbe of perso as co lari & th year Class III d	N. mbe f p us d d daily p o d g h en	P l m age of col m s to	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d	N. mbe f p us co t p d
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24 Pargai a	882	182	206	86	43	21	10	7	15	956	208	212
Nadia	468	51	108	20	11	3	4	1	6	500	75	10
Murshidabad	303	43	141	22	14	5	1	1		344	55	159
Je more	370	43	115	31	7	1	1	1		357	48	134
Khulna	390	44	112	22	9	6	2	3	2	325	47	144
Total	2413	368	1504	186	84	36	20	14	23	2482	428	172
Burdwan	678	81	129	38	16	14	6	2	5	554	90	162
Bubbhum	367	70	193	45	18	6	2	3	1	417	60	148
Bankura	295	30	101	11	8	1	2	1		480	22	57
Midnapore	786	119	101	74	19	16	6	4		937	34	98
Hoochly	450	110	246	51	0	10	15	4	10	610	35	154
Howrah	704	183	259	87	30	27	20	10	9	724	180	248
Total	3253	600	184	312	111	77	51	21	25	3627	543	148
Rajshahi	274	30	109	20	6	3	1			277	12	1409
Dinapur	264	37	140	19	8	6	4			296	51	171
Jalpaiguri	222	14	61	9	1		1	1	2	243	23	95
Rungpur	261	35	134	27	4	1	1	1		290	41	141
Bogra	209	25	109	16	2	1		1	4	190	30	157
Pabna	221	30	135	14	9	6		1		248	29	115
Malda	134	24	170	14	4		5		1	204	40	196
Darjeeling	247	23	93	13	3	1	4		2	296	22	74
Total	1802	218	118	132	37	20	16	4	9	1995	268	134
Dacca	815	120	147	68	26	7	11	1	7	680	105	154
Mymensingh	983	129	138	87	26	10	3	2	1	867	97	111
Tippera	559	96	171	64	16	5	4	4	3	611	90	145
Total	2307	345	149	219	68	22	18	7	11	2164	292	134
Bakarganj	403	46	114	22	15	3	2	1	3	597	60	1105
Faridpur	414	49	118	31	14	2	1		1	405	59	129
Noakhali	258	43	167	29	7	5		1	1	167	23	137
Chittagong	324	45	38	28	9	5		1	4	320	45	1406
Total	1397	183	131	108	45	15	3	3	9	1589	493	125
GRAND TOTAL	11322	1709	152	987	340	170	108	52	77	11807	1724	125

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

POLICE

CALCUTTA THE 3RD SEPTEMBER 1917

RESOLUTION—No 11709P

READ—

The Report on Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1916

READ ALSO—

The Report on Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1915 and the Resolution of Government thereon

MR R B HUGHES BULLF C I E, held the post of Inspector-General of Police during the first three months of the year. He then went on long leave and was succeeded by Mr C W C Plowden C I E who held charge for the remainder of the year and has submitted the annual report.

2 No permanent additions were made to the superior cadre of the police force during the year, but two temporary appointments of Superintendent of Police were sanctioned for the Intelligence Branch, and four temporary appointments of Deputy Superintendent were made against vacancies in the rank of Assistant Superintendents caused by the stoppage of recruitment for the Indian Police in England owing to the war.

In consequence of the transfer to the jurisdiction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa of the portion of the East Indian Railway line running through that province there was a nominal decrease of 165 in the strength of the subordinate police, but excluding the Railway police there was an actual increase of 4 inspectors 10 sub inspectors 19 head constables and 82 constables due mainly to the opening of seven new investigating centres during the year. The proportion of police to population is still much lower in Bengal than in other provinces, and the need for a further increase both in the effective strength of the force and in the reserve is rightly emphasized in the Inspector General's report. A scheme for increasing the reserve is under consideration and will, it is hoped, be sanctioned shortly. Not less urgent is the need for splitting up unwieldy investigating centres, especially in Eastern Bengal, and provision for nine more schemes of this nature has been made in the budget for the current year.

3 The Governor in Council is glad to find that the remarks made in last year's Resolution on the importance of refraining from burdening the police with enquiries into noncognisable crime and other miscellaneous duties have borne some fruit but every endeavour should still be made to afford them further relief. The District Magistrate of Howrah has introduced an excellent rule that Magistrates should ask for police investigation only if a cognisable case or connection with a cognisable case is suspected, and this instruction might well be followed in other districts, such as Nadia, Midnapore, Mymensingh and Rajshahi, in which a tendency to burden the police unduly with enquiries into petty crime is apparent. The experiment made in the Dacca Division of entrusting to circle officers the duty of submitting the weekly weather and crop reports hitherto compiled by the police promises to be successful, and it is in the extension of the circle system that the real remedy is to be sought.

4 Recruitment during the year was on the whole satisfactory and the vacancies in the sanctioned strength, which caused anxiety a few years ago, have now practically disappeared. The number of resignations has also materially decreased. It is a fair inference that the raising of the pay of constables effected two years ago is beginning to bear fruit. Particularly gratifying is the increase in the number of local recruits, especially in the

Dacca Range, where out of 873 recruits 689 were local men 475 being Muhammadans. The Inspector-General gives various reasons for anticipated increased difficulties in future years in enlisting up country men, with the result that reliance will have to be placed more and more on those available locally. *Prima facie* the latter should be best fitted for work in a country which they know and among people with whose ways they are acquainted. Difficulties have been experienced in the recruitment of head constables owing to the paucity of constables with the necessary qualifications. Direct recruitment for 50 per cent of the vacancies in the rank of head constables has been sanctioned as a temporary measure, but the position is by no means satisfactory, and the Inspector-General's further proposals are awaited. In respect of this rank the expectations of the Police Commission have not been fulfilled and similar results have been experienced in other provinces. The enhancement of pay sanctioned in 1914 has evidently proved insufficient.

The health of the force shows a notable improvement consistently with the healthiness of the year, and the distribution of 2,000 mosquito-nets and 1,304 iron cots to the most unhealthy districts has had good results.

5 The discipline of the force was on the whole satisfactory. An increase in departmental offences was accompanied by a decrease in major punishments awarded. The number of criminal complaints brought by private persons against the police was 409 as compared with 449 in the previous year. Out of 373 cases disposed of by the Courts only 67 ended in conviction, and the remainder in acquittal or discharge. Only two superior officers were convicted—a sub-inspector of bribery, and a probationary sub-inspector of torture. One head constable and four constables were convicted of bribery, three constables of torture and extortion, while three head-constables and fifty-nine constables were convicted on minor charges of assault and wrongful confinement. The high proportion of acquittals shows that the practice of bringing false and frivolous charges against the police still persists, but the small number of serious offences proved and of superior officers implicated may fairly be claimed as evidence of improvement in the general *morale* of the force and of the effectiveness of the supervision exercised over the subordinate ranks by gazetted officers. Out of 31 civil suits instituted against the police 3 were withdrawn, 3 decreed, and 15 dismissed.

It is satisfactory to find that more than 4,000 officers and men, or about 20 per cent of the force, earned rewards or good service marks during the year.

6 The provision of suitable accommodation for the police in the mufassal has long been recognised as one of the most urgent needs of the Department, but, owing to financial stringency, only Rs 9½ lakhs could be allotted for this purpose during the year. The building allotment for the current year has, however, been raised to Rs 16 lakhs, most of which will be spent on urgent schemes for housing the subordinate police. Much, however, remains to be done in this connection, and the building projects administratively approved will cost more than 90 lakhs of rupees. This leeway can only be made up gradually by steady provision of funds each year.

7 The Dacca Military Police Battalion has again earned the commendation of the military authorities for its high state of efficiency and has rendered valuable service to the Civil police in the maintenance of order on several occasions. The keenness and prestige of the battalion have been much enhanced by the acceptance of a force of over 100 men for service at the front. The Governor in Council in congratulating Captain Macpherson and Captain Dallas Smith on the satisfactory state of the Battalion, desires also to thank them for their services in connection with recruiting for the Bengali Battalion and for other extra-regimental duties cheerfully undertaken and efficiently performed.

8 The River Police, who had been mobilised for special duty in August 1915, again became available for ordinary work in January 1916. The Meghna and Barisal divisions were then established and five new police stations were subsequently opened. The fleet was increased by four

new floating stations, but two stations were transferred to the Assam Administration in consequence of the transfer of jurisdiction over the rivers flowing through that province. Three station launches and two inspectors launches were taken over by the military authorities before delivery, and the former only were replaced temporarily by hired vessels. It is satisfactory to find that the influence of the river police extends to the tracts bordering on the rivers, which are often inaccessible to the officers of police stations on land, but co-operation between the river police and the land police requires to be further developed. The link between them is the system of station boats, by which the work of the river police is continued through the network of smaller waterways into which the vessels of the river police cannot penetrate. The Inspector General describes an excellent piece of work performed in the capture of a dangerous gang of Gai river thieves after a chase and an engagement in which shots were exchanged and one of the gang was killed. The gang was broken up and two of the leaders sentenced to transportation for life.

9 There have been no important changes in the village police system, and the matter is rather in abeyance until Government are in a position to give effect to the scheme of village self-government which is now under consideration. A Bill dealing with the whole question has recently been submitted to the Government of India, and it is hoped that its introduction in the Legislative Council will not be long delayed. The proper utilisation of the chaukidari force is one of the oldest problems of provincial police administration and no final solution has been yet arrived at. No service can be regarded as in a satisfactory state in which, as now, about half its members are punished annually, and more discriminating methods require to be found of developing the potential usefulness of the village chaukidars. These potentialities exist, and several instances are given in the report in which chaukidars and dafadars arrested or attempted to arrest armed dacoits at the risk of their lives, and in which the telegraph was successfully used to secure the arrest of criminals. The excessive balances at the credit of the Chaukidari Fund in some districts suggest illiberality in rewarding good work, and still more unsatisfactory are the heavy arrears of pay in Bakarganj, Mymensingh, Midnapore, Rangpur and Pabna. The Governor in Council desires to impress on District Officers and Superintendents of Police the necessity of a close and intelligent supervision of chaukidari administration, and he trusts that police officers of all ranks will bear in mind the Inspector-General's observations that the most efficient station officer is he who recognises that the best results are obtained where a genuine effort is made to secure the assistance of the chaukidars by treating them with consideration.

10 The criminal statistics show that crime is still in excess of the standard of pre-war days. There has however been a satisfactory improvement in dacoity cases, which fell to 516, or 137 less than in 1915. In Bakarganj, where dacoities in 1915 were so numerous that a Special Commission under the Defence of India Act had to be constituted to deal with them, the number of cases fell from 158 to 36. The liberal distribution of rewards for the capture of dacoits has done much to stimulate the co-operation of the public in dealing with this form of crime. The figures regarding other forms of serious crime show a slight increase, but the Inspector-General is probably justified in attributing this mainly to better reporting due to the opening of new police-stations which afford the sufferers from petty burglaries and thefts greater facilities for bringing their losses to notice. There was also a slight increase in rioting cases, but it is noteworthy that in Mymensingh, where land disputes have in the past constantly led to serious riots and loss of life, the record of rights recently prepared has brought about a substantial diminution in this form of crime.

11 In the matter of detection there is little variation from the figures of previous years, so far as the Presidency as a whole is concerned, but there are marked differences between different districts which are not easily explained. In Howrah and Hooghly, for instance, 60 per cent of the cases investigated were sent up for trial, while in Midnapore and Burdham less than 30 per cent were sent up. This matter might well receive further attention from

Deputy Inspectors General The Governor in Council recognises the difficulty under which ordinary station officers labour in dealing with professional criminals whose operations extend over more than one district, and in the 24 Parganas where crime of this kind is rife a special detective staff has recently been sanctioned. Arrangements have also been made to establish a training school on modest lines where officers who have shown an aptitude for detective work will be instructed in modern methods.

12 The results of the cases tried by the Courts compare favourably with those of other provinces in India and afford a satisfactory indication of the care with which cases are prepared and of the thoroughness with which the evidence is tested by superior officers. It is, however, unsatisfactory to find that, although 334 cases were found by the Magistrates to be maliciously false, prosecutions were undertaken in 39 cases only. Attention has frequently been called to this matter, but little improvement can be expected until Magistrates and police officers realise that the declaration of a case as deliberately false should not be regarded as the normal termination of the proceedings, but should ordinarily be followed by the prosecution of the complainant.

13 Another matter in which Magistrates might help the police more than they do is in the prompt disposal of cases and the discouragement of unnecessary remands. District Magistrates must see that subordinate Magistrates entrusted with police cases are not overburdened with other work, and that they so arrange their attendance in Court as to cause the least possible inconvenience and delay to the parties and their witnesses.

14 The resources of the Criminal Investigation Department were severely strained during the first half of the year in getting under control the unprecedented outbreak of dacoity which occurred in 1915. In the districts chiefly affected, the existence was discovered of 44 gangs responsible for no less than 240 dacoities or preparations for dacoity, and 230 burglaries. Of the cases with which the Department was concerned, 57 ended in the conviction of 136 persons on specific charges, while 288 persons were bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The results of this action are apparent in the decrease of dacoities which has already been noticed, and will, it is hoped, lead to further improvement during the current year.

Sixteen more criminal tribes or gangs were brought within the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year, but towards its close action was wisely retarded in order to consolidate the work already begun. It is recognised that without proper arrangements for surveillance the mere declaration of tribes and the registration of their members have little value. The whole question is now under the consideration of the Inspector-General. The organisation of the Karwal Nuts settlement at Saidpur under the Salvation Army is not yet complete, but the progress which has been made in inducing the people to settle down to peaceful pursuits is not unsatisfactory, especially in view of the opinion expressed by the Salvation Army authorities that of all the tribes whom they have handled the Karwals are the most defiant and unruly.

15 Twenty-four outrages were committed by persons connected with the revolutionary conspiracy, as compared with thirty-six in the previous year. Eight persons were murdered, including five police officers, the headmaster of the Malda zilla school and two persons who were suspected of aiding the police. There were 18 dacoities in the course of which seven persons were killed or fatally wounded. In one of the dacoities in the Tippera district, the villagers offered a stout and plucky resistance. Five of them were killed and five wounded, while one of the dacoits, who was subsequently identified as a man who had absconded from the domicile assigned to him under the Defence of India Act, died as a result of the injuries inflicted upon him by the infuriated villagers. Liberal provision has been made for the families of the murdered villagers and for those who were wounded.

One of the murderers of the Malda headmaster was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, while convictions were obtained in nine other cases connected with the conspiracy. A number of other persons

implicated in outrages committed have been placed under restraint and the Governor in Council has no hesitation in saying that, but for the measures taken under the Defence of India Act the year's record would have been much blacker than it is.

16 The Governor in Council has again to record his high appreciation of the courage and devotion with which all ranks of the Intelligence Branch have carried out their difficult and dangerous duties and his deep regret at the loss of so many brave police officers. Since the long fight with murder and outrage began ten years ago no less than 22 police officers have been assassinated and the work of the Bengal Police stands out as a shining example of courage and self-sacrifice. Among those who have laid down their lives the name of deputy superintendent Babu Basanta Kumar Chitrari will long be remembered not only for the courage and tenacity with which he stuck to his post though he well knew that his life had been declared forfeit by his enemies, but also by reason of his high personal qualities.

17 In conclusion the Governor in Council desires to express his thanks to Messrs Hughes-Buller and Plowden for their administration of the Bengal Police during the year. There are now signs of the beginnings of a recovery from the abnormal conditions caused by the war. The tide of crime is beginning to recede though it has not yet been forced back into its old limits. Progress has also been made in organization and administration so far as financial conditions have allowed. But much still remains to be done, and the Inspector General is rightly insistent in urging the needs of his Department. The Governor in Council has read with pleasure the long list of officers of all ranks who have been commended by the Inspector General for good work done during the year.

ORDER—Ordered that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J H KERR

Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Nos 11710—16P

Copy forwarded to the—

- (1) Inspector General of Police, Bengal
- (2) Commissioner of Police, Calcutta
- (3) all Commissioners of Divisions

for information [and for communication to district officers]

By order of the Governor in Council,

J D V HODGE,

Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal

CALCUTTA

The 3rd September 1917

